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Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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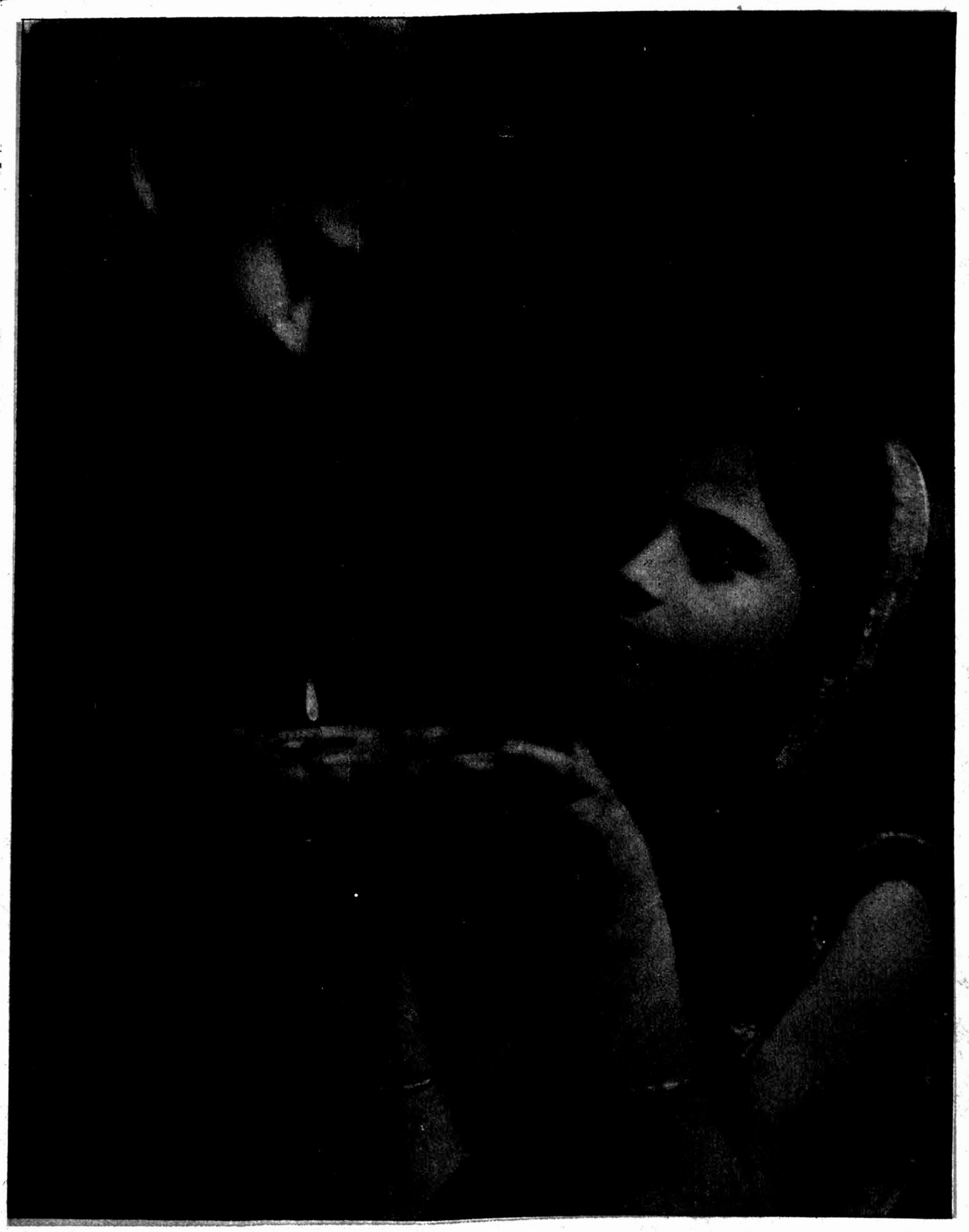
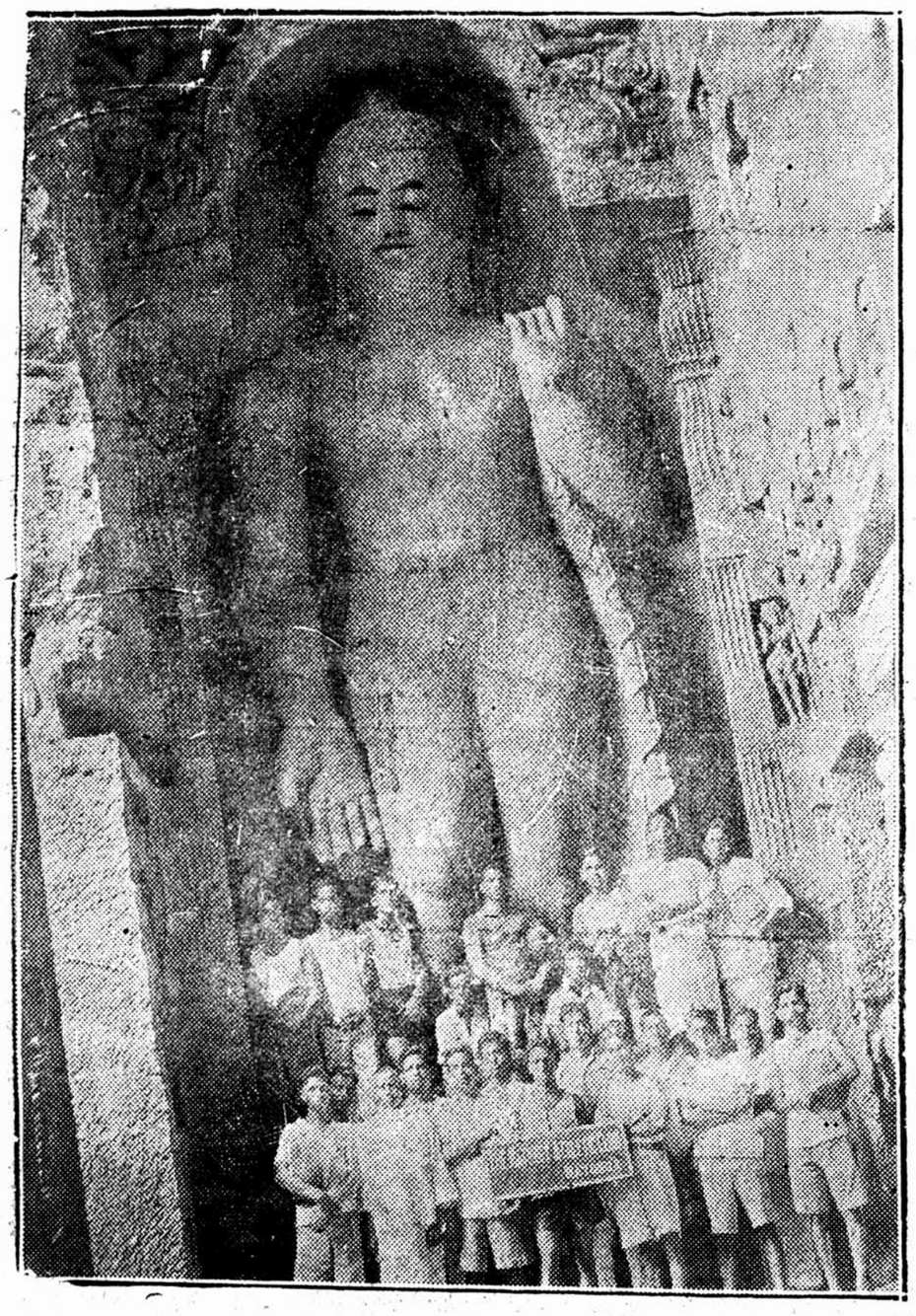
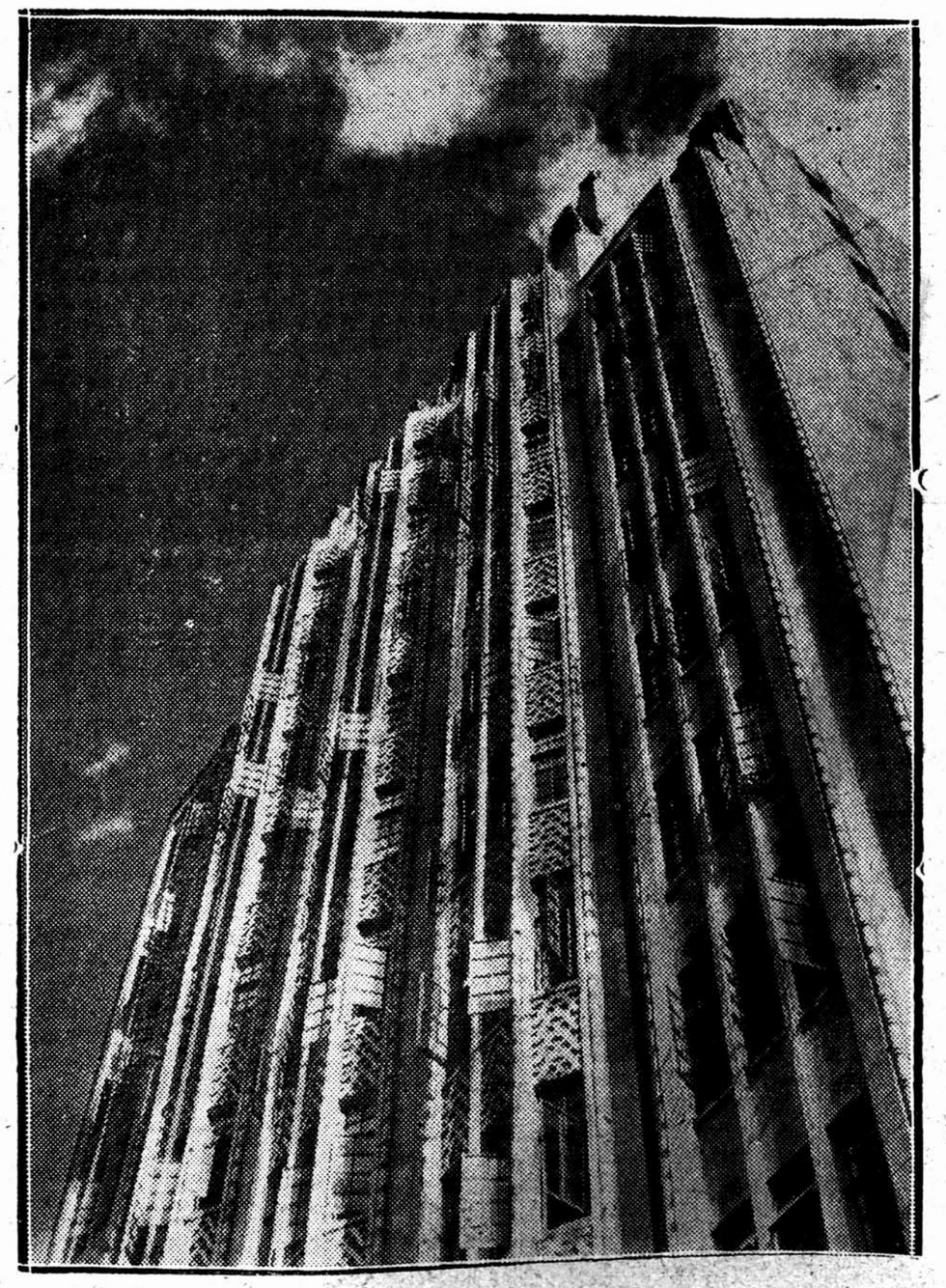


AWAKENED WOMAN'S TOKEN-LIGHT OF FREEDOM

THE OLD ORDER AND THE NEW



Excursionist party of the Ma tunga Athletic Club standing at the foot of a giant statue in one of the rock-cut caves of Kaneri, near Borivli.

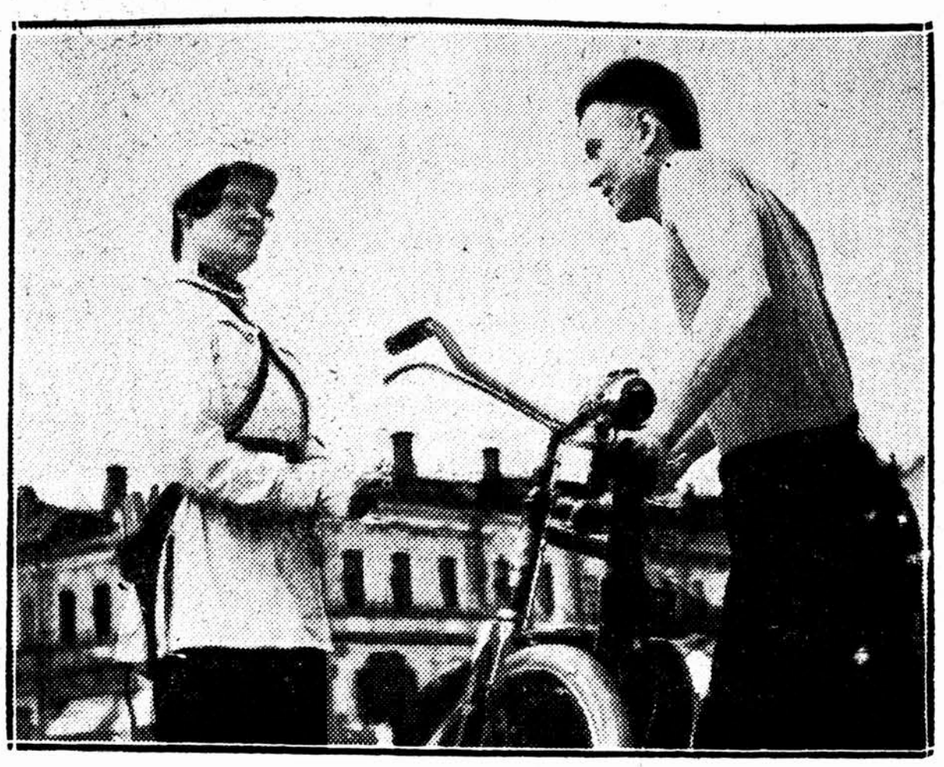


Modern skyscrapers are now standing in Australia where a century ago were tin-shanties Photo shows one of Sydney's latest.

By the palm-beach at Juhu.
(Photo by R. V. Pandya).

A Japanese social settlement where technical skill of various kinds is being imparted to unemployed women in their thousands.

General Condylis (centre), Greek Royalist leader, has assumed double office of Regent and Prime Minister pending return to Throne of Greece of ex-King George.



"Courtesy to the Wayfarer" is the shibboleth of the Moscow police force, and in this scene we see a woman traffic officer admonishing a traffic violator courteously, but sternly.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

Enemy 'Plane Over Addis Ababa?

NO SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT

But U. P. C. C. Council Will Take Up All R. C. Matters In Hand, Says Kidwai

LUCKNOW: Nov. 9.

That all efforts made to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute between the Council of the Provincial Congress and the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Congress session failed, was revealed by Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, President of the United Province's Provincial Congress Committee, who returned from Allahabad this evening, in the course of an interview to the "United Press."

Mr. Kidwai said that the Council will, as previously decided, take all arrangements in its own hands and soon appoint different subcommittees to carry on the work of the session. He does not think that Rajendra Babu or the A.I.C.C. will intervene or go against the Council's decision as that may undermine the Council's prestige and stimulate indiscipline among Congressmen.

Meanwhile, efforts are being made by the other Party (Dr. Murarilal's) to canvass majority of votes for its censure motion against the Council's decision at the fofthcoming meeting in Agra on November 13.—United Press.

OXFORD BEAT CAMBRIDGE

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, November 9.

Oxford defeated Cambridge by seven events to four at Cambridge in the first Inter-Varsity Freshmen's Athletics contest ever held.

Italians Capture Guns And Foodstuffs

Rome Gives Up Anti-Foreign Demonstrations

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 9.

An aeroplane, believed to be Italian, flew over the Capital at a great height. This is the first time that an Italian plane has reached Addis Ababa.

Italians Capture Guns.

A Rome message says:—

A Communique states that when Gorahai was occupied, the enemy fled, leaving guns, machine-guns, hundreds of rifles, lorries, abundant foodstuffs and other materials.

The Italian detachments continue in pursuit, despite the fact that the Fafan river is in floods. The air-craft proved serviceable in the execution of the recent operations.

Two hours after Makale was occupied, an aeroplane was able to land on the flying field.—Reuter.

Ras Gugsa, the Ethiopian Chief who deserted his Emperor and whom the Italians have proclaimed Governor of Makale after its occupation on Friday.

NO MORE ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS

ROME. Nov. 9.

Anti-foreign demonstrations are to cease, according to authoritative circles. It is understood that the Press has been instructed to drop heated polemics and to avoid inflamatory articles provoking bad feeling against the residents of any foreign nationality.

BOARD OF TRADE'S BAN ON ITALIAN TRADE

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Official Board of Trade in an announcement issued to-day, states that in pursuance of articles one and two of the treaty of peace an the Covenant of the League of Nations the Board have appointed 18th November next as the date of entry into operation of prohibition of export to Italian territory of certain descriptions of goods and prohibition of imports from Italian territory as provided for in order which was published in London Gazette on October 25. —B. O. W.

VIGOROUS SEARCH FOR KINGSFORD SMITH

Malay Coast To Be Combed

RUGBY Nov. 9.

There is now considerable anxiety for Sir Charles Kingsford Smith.

It has been decided to institute an air search for the missing machine at dawn to-morrow. Three flying boats at Singapore which have a range of 3,000 miles will be used and a sqadron of bombers at present at Taiping will be ordered to comb the Malay coast and the adjacent waters.

Aircraft carrier "Hermes" will also play a prominent part in the rescue attempts. Although Sir C. Kingsford Smith's powerful Lockheal Altair monoplane is fitted with wireless, no distress signals were heard by the radio stations during the night.—B.O.W.

Rangoon Airport's Message To Ships

RANGOON Nov. 9.

The Airport has wirelessed all ships between Rangoon and Victoria Point to keep a sharp lookout for Sir Charles Kingsford Smith. Officers of the Local Government, Tenasserim Division, have been instructed to assist in the matter.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

'PLANE PRESENT TO INDIAN AIRMEN

(Special Cable.)

CAPE TOWN, November 9.

Airmen Dalal, Pochkhanawalla, presented with a new leopard moth aeroplane by the Indian community in the Union in appreciation of their enterprise. The airmen met with a slight accident in the initial flight in the new machine whose undercarriage was damaged, while landing. The airmen are at present at Johannesburg and soon as repairs are completed will fly to Cape Town and from there to Karachi.

JAMNAGAR MATCH

1ST INNINGS SCORES:—

JAMNAGAR XI	**158**
AUSSIES (for 5 wickets)	**133**

(For Details, see Page 44).

Italians Can Never Reach Addis Ababa

Water Problem Will End Aggressor's Ambition. Says Wahid Pasha

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

General Wahid Pasha in an interview with one of the Egyptian correspondents at Ogaden said:—

"It is quite impossible for the Italians even to reach Addis Ababa even by sacrificing every one of their half a million soldiers. It can be easily understood that owing to the insufficiency of water in the war-zone, the Italians have to bring it all the way from Italy to Eritrea. In spite of their long and elaborate preparations for this bloody war I assure you that the want of water alone would be the cause of the defeat of the Italians. Besides, Italy does not possess sufficient men and money to assure victory to them.

Key Of Success

The General then said to the reporter: "If you wish to come to see me again please bring a filter with you to filter the water and a large quantity of medicine because owing to the heat and dry weather you will require much water and you will be forced to drink from the brooks and the water of the brooks is so dirty that if you taste it once you will fall ill immediately. The same will be the case with the Italian soldiers and that is the main key to our success.

OCTOBER
LUCKY
NUMBERS

See page 29

56. EDUCATIONAL

Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road coaches candidates for July Cambridge and Punjab Matriculation examination. Classes regularly conducted. Apply immediately. (1775).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS

Choicest and cheapest X'mas Cards Giftbooks, Fashionpapers, Wireless and Cinema Magazines. Newspapers, Lending Library, Letterwriters, Dictionaries, Photo-Frames, King Co., Cheapest Book House, near Westend Watch Co., Fort, Bombay. (R5136).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Importers Indentors! wish to increase business in Nizam Dominions? Apply with terms, samples, etc., to P. D. Thakkar (Representatives & Commission Agents), 1200, James Street, Secunderabad (Dn.) (5122).

121. DAILY WANTS.

"Falcon Beer." In bottles and on draught, available at the "Taj Mahal Hotel" & "Green's." (2021).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(Railway Board).

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the transport of coal for State-managed Railways from Calcutta to Rangoon during 1936-'37.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from Shipping Companies for the transport of approximately 200,000 tons of coal and 970 tons Soft Smithy Coke in bulk from the Port of Calcutta to Rangoon during the period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937, in accordance with the programme to be given by the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.

Tenders are to be deposited in the Tender Box, kept in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, up to 3 P.M. (Calcutta Time) on the 18th November, 1935, and will be opened in presence of such Tenderers as may like to attend at 3-15 P.M. (Calcutta Time) on that date.

Conditions of Tender may be obtained on application to the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta.

The Shipping Company will be required to enter into an Agreement for the transportation of this quantity.

There is no special Tender Form.

J. R. HARRISON,
Chief Mining Engineer,
Railway Board.

Calcutta:
Dated: the 18th Oct. 1935. 1995.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

The Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee hereby inform all dealers in Soft Coke and household consumers that in order to ensure the quality and loading of Soft Coke they are prepared to inspect the loading of Soft Coke Wagons in the Jharia Coal-field (Raniganj and Mugma Coal-fields will be taken up later) on behalf of such Collieries as are prepared to have the loading inspected and Soft Coke Dealers in the various towns in the country. With a view to facilitating supervision and inspection the Collieries in the Jharia Coalfield have been grouped as under:—

GROUP——A

All Collieries east of Jharia-Patherdih Railway Line.

GROUP——B

All Collieries west of Jharia-Patherdih Railway Line and east of Kusunda-Bansjora Railway Line.

GROUP——C

All Collieries in Katras-Khanodih Section.

Each Group will have one Sub-Committee of 3 Members selected by the Colliery Owners themselves. A representative of the Coal Merchants' Association, Jharia, will also be co-opted in each of the 3 Sub-Committees.

A list of the Collieries which have agreed to work in the above Scheme is given below. The list is by no means a comprehensive one and the name of Collieries which agree to join in the Scheme will be published, each month, as found necessary.

Mg. Agents or Owners & Addresses.	Name of Colly.
A. C. BANERJI & COMPANY, 3|1, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.	New Jinagora Nichitpur West Barakar
ANGARPATHRA COLLIERY COY., P. O. Katrasgarh, Manbhum.	Angarpathra
B. K. ROY, Kesalpur House, Katrasgarh P. O., Manbhum.	Ramkanali New Lakurka Benidih
B. N. MONDAL & COMPANY, 22, Canning Street, Calcutta.	Kenduadih & Khas Kenduadih
CENTRAL ALKUSA COLLIERY COY., C|o Pure Jharia Colliery, Jharia P. O., Manbhum.	Gondudih
DHANSAR COAL COY., LTD., Jharia P. O., Manbhum.	Dhansar
DHARIAJOBA COLLIERY COY., Kusunda P. O. (Manbhum).	Dhariajoba
EAST BHUGGUTDIH COLLIERY COY., Jharia P. O., (Manbhum).	East Bhuggutdih
EMERALD COAL COMPANY, Katrasgarh P. O., Manbhum.	West Benidih
GOLUKDIH COLLIERY CO., LTD., P. O. Jharia (Manbhum).	Golukdih
G. P. C. & COMPANY, Jharia P. O. (Manbhum).	Khas Jinagora
GONSHADIH COAL COMPANY, Kusunda P.O., Manbhum.	Gonshadih
KARAM CHAND THAPAR & BROS. LTD., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	Madhuband Koiludih
PURE JHARIA COLLIERY COY., Jharia P. O., Manbhum.	Pure Jharia New Pure Jharia Pure Jharia East

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

S. N. BANERJI,
Secretary,
Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee.

Calcutta,
Dated the 31st October, 1935.

2048

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(Railway Board).

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL TO THE STATE-MANAGED RAILWAYS AND TO THE ASSAM-BENGAL, BENGAL-NAGPUR, BENGAL & NORTH-WESTERN, MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA & SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE YEAR 1936-'37.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following quantities of coal for the above Railways during the period 1st April 1936 to 31st March, 1937:—

		Tons.
1.	Steam Coal, by Rail	34,03,000
2.	Steam Coal, by Sea	2,00,000
	Total	36,03,000
3.	Slack Coal from Collieries situated on the Bilaspur-Katni Branch Line	15,000
4.	Rubber Coal from Bengal Coal-fields—3|8" x 1-1|2"	13,000
5.	Coke Breeze	3,000
6.	Soft Coke for Workshop purposes	4,800
7.	Hard Coke	3,580
8.	Soft Smithy Coke by Sea	970

Forms of Tender, Specifications and Instructions to Tenderers may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1 for each set.

The successful Tenderers will be required to execute an Agreement (paying the Stamp Duty thereon) on a Form provided by the Company-Managed Railways mentioned above, if so desired. The Agents of the Company-Managed Railways do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of Tenders; they reserve the right to accept any Tender wholly or in part.

Tenders should be deposited in the Tender Box, kept in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, before 11-00 A.M. on Monday, the 18th November, 1935, and they will be opened at 11-15 A.M. in the presence of Tenderers on the same day.

J. R. HARRISON,
Chief Mining Engineer,
Railway Board.

Calcutta:
Dated: the 18th Oct., 1935. 1994.

COMMENCING from 9th November

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Music:—
Sjt. B. B. GANGULI.

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Magistrate In Difficulty Over Petit Case

Prosecution Wish To Drop Further Charges But Court Does Not Know How It Can Be Done

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An important legal point as to whether a magistrate can discharge the accused in a case where the charges have been framed and when the prosecution have no desire to proceed with the case, came up for decision before Mr. P. L. Thacker at the Mazagaon Court, to-day.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga counsel for Mr. A. G. Gray of the Bank of India sought permission not to proceed with the further charges against Mrs. Gulbai Petit, Mrs. Dinbai Petit, and Mr. Pherozeshah Petit.

Several charges had been brought against them before Mr. I. S. Haji and the magistrate had acquitted the accused on one charge.

It was distinctly understood, Mr. Kanuga said, that the decision on one charge in the case would govern the other cases. And as the decision of the Magistrate was in favour of the accused, it was sheer waste of public time to go through all that ceremony.

Hence he did not wish to proceed with the case.

In the case in which the accused were charged under Section 120-B of the I.P.C. the accused were ordered to be discharged, as the case had not previously been taken up, and the complainant did not wish to proceed with it.

The difficulty arose in regard to four other charges which were associated with the case which had been decided in favour of the accused by Mr. I. S. Haji.

Under What Section?

Several witnesses for the prosecution had deposed, but the accused had not pleaded, though the charges had been framed.

Mr. Kanuga submitted that there ought to be no difficulty in ordering an acquittal of the accused.

The Magistrate asked under what Section or authority this could be done. Section 421 was, moreover, not compoundable.

Mr. Kanuga suggested the adoption of Section 258 of I.P.C. which enabled a Magistrate to discharge the accused when the complainant was absent. Here the complainant though present made the statement that he did not wish to proceed with the case.

Where Is The Authority?

The Magistrate however was not satisfied and asked for an authority. He asked counsel to move the public prosecutor in the matter.

Mr. Junglewalla for the accused urged that the complaint could be dismissed.

Mr. Kanuga said he had no objection to that.

The Magistrate then adjourned the case to November 16.

GEN. ELECTION PROSPECTS

MacDonald And Simon To Face Stiff Opposition

RUGBY, Nov. 8.

With the end of the series of political broadcast addresses tonight when the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, speaks for the National Government, the general election campaign enters its last stage. At present public interest centres on one or two contests in which leading personalities are engaged. The Prime Minister was returned unopposed but his collegue and predecessor at the head of the National Government, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is involved in what is generally agreed will be a hard fight at Seaham Harbour Mining Constituency. Mr. Macdonald refused to consider a safer seat. He is opposed by Mr. E. Shinwell, Secretary for Mines in the last Labour Government. As National Labour candidate, Mr. Macdonald is assured of the unqualified support of Conservative voters, but the attitude of Liberals is doubtful. His majority in the last election was just under six thousand in a total vote of about fifty thousand.

WILL SIMON GO BACK?

The Home Secretary, Sir John Simon, has represented Spen Valley since 1922. His majority at the last election was just over four thousand and the Labour party which won the seat in 1919 is making a determined attack. A large Liberal element in the constituency which supported him is divided on this occasion on the Tariff issue. The Liberal opposition leader, Sir Herbert Samuel, is under fire from both Conservative and Labour opponents in Darwen. He had a majority of over four thousand as a supporter of the National Government in the last election although he was opposed by an unofficial Conservative who polled heavily. At East Bristol the socialist leader, Sir Stafford Cripps who recently resigned from the Labour party executive over the Sanctions issue is opposed in a straight fight by the National Labour candidate. Major Church. Sir Stafford defeated his Conservative opponent at the last election by 429 votes. Several members of the last Labour Cabinet who were defeated in 1931 are expected to regain their seats. In West Scotland which was a Labour Stronghold before 1931 the Socialist votes will be split by rival candidates of the official Labour Party and the Independent Labour Party.—B. O. W.

QUEEN'S ROAD CAR FATALITY

Owner-Driver Arrested: To Appear In Court On Nov. 19

BOMBAY. Saturday.

Bomanji Merwanji Kasinath was arrested yesterday morning by the Esplanade Police under Section 304-A I.P.C. in connection with the fatal motor accident that occurred on Queen's Road late on Thursday night.

The accident occurred just opposite the War Hospital, where a milk vendor named one Muthana Pochana was knocked down by Car No T-3250 and killed on the spot.

The hearing of the case was adjourned for further enquiry to November 19. Meanwhile the accused is on bail.

Chess Championship Series

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

THE HAGUE, Nov. 9.

Alekhin won the 16th game in the chess championship series after 65 moves.

Aristocratic Prelate Dead

ROME, Nov. 9.

Death has occurred of Prince Buono Compagni Ludovisi, Vice-Chamberlain, Holy Roman Church at the age of 80. He became priest when 50 after being twice married and widowed. He was one of the most aristocratic prelatest at the Papal Court.

Sheffield Shield Match

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BRISBANE, Nov. 9.

The closing score in the Sheffield Shield match between New South Wales and Queensland which commenced on Nov. 8:—New South Wales 370 (White 63, Easton 83) Queensland 249 for three (Allen 119) Tallon 53 both not out.

THUNDERSTORMS IN BURMA

POONA, Nov. 9.

Thundershowers occurred in a few stations in Burma, in Bengal, on the East Madras coast and in the West United Provinces Hills.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Victoria Point, Myitkyina, Maymyo, Madras and Cuddalore ½ an inch each.

Forecast: Thunderstorm rain will occur locally in Burma, on the East Madras coast and in a few stations in Assam.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summar of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9-11-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 012 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.3 degrees (0.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.9 degrees (1.3 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 70 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 148 miles.

Velocity of Minimum gust of wind during 24 hrs. 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9/11/35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.20 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Repatriated From Mauritius?

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.

A press communique notifies that S.S. "Surada" from Mauritius carrying 39 returning emigrants including 19 Madras emigrants is expected to arrive at Calcutta on or about November 16.—United Press.

WEEK AFTER WEEK PASSES BUT
The Rush is not yet diminishing!
CONTINUED
Tenth 10th Week
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Sat., Sun., and Holidays at 3-0 P.M.

TO-DAY 186th SHOW
9TH WEEK
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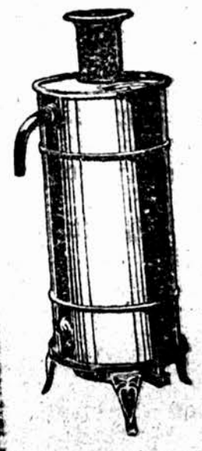

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A number of men comprising Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians, found together on the "otla" of the Town Hall at about half-past three in the morning to-day, were rounded up by the Palton Road Police under Section 33-IV of the Bombay City Act of 1902.

They were taken to the police station and when questioned it was learnt that they had no permanent place of residence nor ostensible means of livelihood in the city.

Charles Watt and twenty-eight others were produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay to-day and were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 20 in cash, in default, to be remanded to police custody till November 23, pending inquiries.

Govind Mahadev Bakre, formerly a bill-clerk in the employ of Messrs. Mohile, Parekh and Maneklal, Solicitors, Bombay, was committed to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court to stand his trial there on charges of criminal breach of trust, forgery, using a forged document as genuine, and cheating.

It was stated by the prosecution that the accused committed systematic fraud by forging the signatures of the Taxing Master of the Bombay High Court on several allocatures in cases of bills of costs submitted by Messrs. Mohile, Parekh and Maneklal since 1928.

The monies paid by the accused's employers as taxing charges, it was further stated were misappropriated by him.

Bakre was arrested by Inspector Achrekar of the Bombay, C.I.D., on 16 July last, following a complaint from the Prothonotary, Senior Master and Taxing Master of the Bombay High Court, and was released on bail.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death over Waman Krishna aged 32, an occupation clerk employed at Messrs. Gorio Ltd., who was knocked down by a taxi on 3rd instant.

The evidence of Mr. T. Cooper (Senior Foreman, G. I. P. Rly.), showed that on Sunday, the 3rd, he was being driven with a friend in a taxi (No. W-1832) along Frere Road, going from Mazagaon to Ballard Pier.

As they approached the rear of the E. G. Hospital, they noticed a trailer tram car going in the same direction. The driver swerved to the left to pass the tram car, when the deceased jumped off the moving tram car which was travelling at about five miles an hour, and struck the right rear mud-guard of the taxi and fell down.

The driver of the taxi applied full brakes but unfortunately it was too late. The deceased was removed immediately to the G. T. Hospital where he expired subsequently.

The driver of the taxi gave evidence in corroboration of Mr. Cooper's.

A pathetic fatality occurred at the residence of Sakharam Narayan at Anaji Master Chawl, in Gokhale Road, on Thursday at 4 p.m., when his seven year old daughter who was carrying her little brother aged 9 months, fell on a bucket of very hot water which was lying near a 'mori' in the room, and were severely scalded.

The infant boy was severely scalded and as no medical treatment was given to him, he died.

At the inquest held to-day, the Coroner's jury recorded a verdict of death through scalds accidentally sustained.

A man who was sleeping in a cot in his room at 3rd Kamatipura Lane last night was attacked by three Muslims.

One of them who had a clasp knife stabbed him twice on his buttocks, and another who had an Eddie Polo stick beat him, and the victim was rendered unconscious and was removed to hospital.

Mahiboob Sherkhan who was later arrested on suspicion, was remanded for fourteen days at the Mazagaon court to-day.

ROYAL DRAGOONS SAIL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The 1st Royal Dragoons, who were stationed at Meerut, are under orders to transfer to Egypt and they embarked on H. T. "Nevasa" in Bombay on Friday. They sail to-day.

The Dragoons came to India in 1921, and were first posted at Secunderabad. In 1933 they were transferred to Meerut, where they have been stationed till now, under the command of Lieut.-Col. F. W. Wilson-Fitzgerald, D.S.O., M.C.

TRUNK MURDER MYSTERY

Charred Body In Train Said To Be That Of A Woman

The charred remains of a mutilated body found in a trunk in a railway compartment at Wadi station in the Madras Mail on Thursday afternoon have been established to be that of a young woman.

The police also found a pair of gold ear-rings and bits of broken glass bangles in the trunk.

Medical examination has definitely led to the conclusion that the body was chopped into parts to conceal the identity of sex.

They have declared, however, that it is the body of a young woman.

The Bombay Police are making vigorous inquiries in the city to find out whether any young woman is missing or has been reported to have been "kidnapped."

The Railway police have not yet been able to find out the Station at which the trunk—a Red coloured one—was placed in the train.

Further inquiries are in progress.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Shud 14. 1992
Muslim: Shaban 13. 1351
Parsi: Khordad 5. 1305
Hightide: 11-06 —
Lowtide: 5-19 17-23
Sunrise: 6h 43m
Sunset: 6h 3m

MONDAY, November 11.

Armistice Day.
Armistice Day Service, Afghan Memorial Church, 10-30 a.m. H. E. the Governor attending.

TUESDAY, November 12.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Bombay Municipal By-election: "A" Ward, Final Day for nominations.
Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Championships, C. J. Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Adjourned Meeting of the Improvements Committee at 4-10 p.m. (S.T.) to consider undisposed Items Nos. 28 to 35 on Committee's Agenda for meeting held on Nov. 5.

WEDNESDAY, November 13.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Results of Second LL.B. Examination, University Buildings, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SIDHA RANJANI SABHA

A general body meeting of the Sidha Ranjani Sabha will be held at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Sabha's premises, Matunga.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by Seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

PATHARE PRABHUS' GATHERING

The first social gathering of the Pathare Prabhus residing or owning properties in the North of Bombay will be held in the Dhuru Hall at Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Australia per s.s. 'Orford' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 12th instant

BOMBAY MERCHANT'S DEATH IN MEDINA

According to a cable received from Medina by Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddiq, his father Mr. Haji Siddiq Haji Mohamed, a well-known local merchant, died there.

'E' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Managing Council of the 'E' Ward Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at the office of the Committee, Taj Mahal Fine Art Litho Works premises, Bellasis Road, Byculla

QUARANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Quranic Society, Mr. Mohamed Shamsuzzaman Khan will deliver a lecture on "Quran and its teachings" in the Anjumane Islam High School Hall (ground floor) at Bori Bunder, Bombay to-day (Sunday) from 4-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ADULT EDUCATION

Under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj, Parel Social Centre, Mr. S. R. Bhagvat of Poona will deliver a lecture with demonstration on "How to make illiterate adults literate" at the K. E. M. Hospital Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

SOUTH INDIAN CONCERT AT KHAR

In aid of the educational activities of the Bombay Suburban South Indian Society, Srimati Lakshmi (Mrs. Narayana Iyer) will give a concert to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at C. K. P. Hall, Linking Road, Khar, with Mr. Krishnaswami Ivengar (Violin) and Mr. Mani Iyer (Mridangam).

PARSI VEGETARIAN AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

A series of lecture by Mr. Dinshah Shapurji Masani, upon the subject of "ravan" (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings, called 'Kshnoom' in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall at Parsi Bazar Graham Building to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through 'Kshnoom' Classes.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Here Comes the Band." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Jamana". Time as usual
CAPITOL—"In Town To-night." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"The Crusades". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"She". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Noor-e-Vatan". Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Devdas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 3 p.m
KRISHNA—"Stri Dharma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawani-ki-Hawa". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Delhi-ka-Thug". Daily at 5-15, 8, and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Orphans of Society". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 2-45 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Indian Programme of Light Music. 11-15 a.m. Homji Sisters will play and sing on Piano and Mandoline. 12-0 noon. European Programme of the M. V. "Victoria" Orchestra. 1-30 p.m. Close down. 5-30 p.m. A Programme of South Indian Music. (Recorded). 6-30 p.m. Light Classical Music. 8-0 p.m. Bul Bul Tarang. 8-30 p.m. Musical Interlude. 8-45 p.m. Weather and other News 9-30 p.m. The Radio Quartet. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Symphony Orchestra.† 7-40 p.m. Bells, and an Empire Service, relayed from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. 8-30 p.m. Symphony Orchestra † 8-45 p.m. The Lord Mayor's Banquet.* Speeches and a description of the scene by Edward Halliday, relayed from the Guildhall, London. 9-20 p.m. Violin Solos by Joseph Szigeti.† 9-30 p.m. The Jewish Ex-Service Men's Remembrance Service, relayed from the Horse Guards' Parade, London. 9-45 p.m. Pianoforte Recital by Elsa Karen. 10-00 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. Recital by Keith Falkner (Baritone).† 10-30 p.m. Close down.
†Electrical recording.
*Gramophone records

VILE PARLE SANSKRIT PATHSHALA

Under the auspices of the above institution, a public meeting will be held at Brahma Nivas, Vile Parle to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. when Dr. J. D. Dhruv will preside. Mr. Kavi Odhavjee Gigabhai Jani will tell his stories and make humorous concern of his poems, and the Shastri of Pathshala will deliver lecture on "Dev Dipawali Mahotsav". Seats have been reserved for ladies.

D. A. V. FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY

The D. A. V. Free Night High School, Bombay, will celebrate the 9th anniversary to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Blavatsky Hall near Kennedy Bridge, Chowpatty.

Sjt. Soondardas Morarji will preside.

Programme of the day consists of prayer, reading of the report, Garba dances, comic by Mastafakir, Bhajan by Rastrakavi Hansrajbhai, songs by Chitalia S. K., mimicry by P. Ranga Rao, speeches and presidential address

AIR MAIL POSTAL NOTICE

Tata's South Bound aeroplane which left Karachi this morning with the delayed mails due in Bombay on the 4th and 8th instant has had a forced landing at Viramgaon. These mails will be despatched by rail from Viramgaon to-night, arriving Bombay to-morrow morning, and will be issued out for delivery from the Bombay General Post Office and the Town Sub Offices by the usual Sunday delivery.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for Madras and Hyderabad Deccan at the Bombay G. P. O. will be as follows:

Ordinary correspondence upto 6-30 p.m. on 9-11-1935.

Registered correspondence upto 3 p.m. on 9-11-1935.

RESERVE BANK DIRECTORATE

Mr. Motilal Agrawal Withdraws: Will Be Guided By Sir Purshotamdas

Mr. Motilal Agrawal writes:

At the request of several friends who, I know, are held in esteem in business circle, I have decided to withdraw my candidature for election to the seat on the Directorate of the Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India. If there is a contest on the 12th instant it is my intention to be guided for the purpose of exercising proxies given to me by shareholders according to the advice of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., etc.

I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to all my friends and well-wishers who gave me their proxies and supported my candidature.

DEATH OF CAPT. K. K. DHAIRYAWAN

S.V. writes:—

The sad and premature death of Capt. K.K. Dhairyawan, which took place on the 7th inst., would certainly be mourned by a large circle of friends and admirers.

Dr. Dhairyawan was a member

THE LATE CAPTAIN K. K. DHAIRYAWAN.

of the I.M.S. and had seen active service on the European and Far-Eastern fronts during the War. After demobilization, he had settled down to a comfortable practice in the city. He had been connected with the Bombay Students' Literary and Scientific Society and took keen interest in all politico-social questions.

MEDAL FOR SAVING LIFE

The secretary of the Gamdevi Young Union Club writes:—

A special meeting of the Gamdevi Young Union Club was held on Wednesday last at 9 p.m. in the hall of Solicitor Ganpatrao Bhaskar Pathare under the presidentship of Mr. Dinkar Mahadev Vaidya, when Brother Jayant Ganpat Pathare was congratulated for his valour in saving the life of a member of the Club named Yeshwant Dadoba Thakur while swimming and was awarded a Silver Medal. The President also personally awarded another Silver Medal to Mr. Pathare. Messrs. G. K. Chemburkar, R. M. Goregaoker and M. A. Mhatre also spoke very highly about the heroism displayed by Mr. Pathare at the risk of his own life. The meeting terminated after the president made his closing speech.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"We Do Not Die" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay, today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

KADRI'S BRILLIANT STAND FOR MUSLIMS

Fruitful Partnership With Baporia Against Hindus

The Islam Gymkhana played against the Hindu Representative XI, at the Hindu Gymkhana grounds on Saturday when brilliant cricket was witnessed.

The Islam Gymkhana batting first scored 164 runs for two wickets. The second-wicket partnership between S. M. Kadri and A. E. Baporia was very fruitful, exceeding a century by 26 runs. Kadri played a steady game and carried the bat with 81 runs, when stumps were drawn for the day. Baporia contributed a faultless 61, before he was caught by Chury in the slips just before the close of the game for the day.

STRING OF BOWLERS.

A string of bowlers was tried by the Hindu skipper Champak Mehta to end the Kadri-Baporia stand. Banerjee, Talpade, Champak Mehta, Patel, Wadkar, Chury and Lall Sing were in turn put in charge of the leather.

Wadkar was successful in securing two wickets for his side, thus breaking up the partner-ship.

The game will be continued today (Sunday).

ISLAM GYMKHANA.
(First Innings).

S. M. Kadri (not out)	...	81
H. G. Khairaz, l-b-w, b R. Wadkar	...	17
A. E. Baporia, c Chury, b Wadkar	...	61
A. A. Hakim (not out)	...	4
Extras	...	1
Total for 2 wickets	...	164

Parsis Vs. Bombay Gymkhana

At the Bombay Gymkhana, the Parsi Gymkhana Team were engaged with the home team, and scored 164 runs for the loss of 5 wickets.

Horton bagged 3 wickets, while the rest were secured by Murray. The following are the scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.
(First Innings)

F. C. Kapadia, c Wilson, b Murray	...	30
C. E. Palia, l-b-w, b Murray	...	3
P. M. Mehta, c Wilson, b Horton	...	9
J. B. Bhaya, c Toogood, b Horton	...	11
D. H. Doctor, c Tew, b Horton		29
H. N. Contractor (capt.) (not out)	...	55
J. A. Dadyseth (not out)	...	23
Extras	...	4
Total for 5 wickets	...	164

Parsi Cyclists Vs. Bombay Gymkhana "B"

Parsi Cyclists played against the Bombay Gymkhana "B" Team, at the Marine Lines Maidan.

The Cyclists batting first, scored 132 runs for 8 wickets and declared their first innings closed.

Bombay Gymkhana "B" Team collected 56 runs for the loss of 8 wickets.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the members and sympathisers of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Association's premises, Setna Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Association will be held at the same premises after the annual general meeting to consider and adopt if thought fit, the Revised Rules and Regulations of the Association.

Gaekwar Back At Baroda

BARODA, Nov. 9.

The Maharaja and Maharani Gaekwar, Prince Dhairyashilrao and Princess Vimaladevi arrived this morning after 18 months stay in Europe. They were received at the station by Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, the Dewan, Sirdars, Officials and other prominent persons.—A. P.

"SANCTIONS" AT ALIGARH

Students Move To Boycott Fez Imported From Italy

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

Agitation has been going on for some time past among the students of the Aligarh University to replace the Turkish cap, which is part of their uniform on two grounds: (1) That this head-dress is no longer a National dress of the Turks and (2) that a majority of the Fez caps are imported from Italy

There is a feeling among the students that Italy being at war with Abyssinia, the Fez cap, imported from Italy should be boycotted.

2 MINUTES SILENCE ON ARMISTICE DAY

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor has this year again expressed a wish that throughout the empire, the 17th anniversary of the Armistice should be marked by a momentary pause for reverent remembrance of the glorious dead, to take place at 11 a.m. Railway Time, on the 11th November, His Majesty also desires that all Christian churches should hold their services at such hours as will enable two minutes' silence to take place during service at 11 a.m.

In order that all should be enabled to observe simultaneously this moment of solemn silence, the following arrangements have been made in Bombay City. At 11 a.m (Railway Time) guns will be fired from the South end of the Oval near the Cooperage and near the Grant Road Station. For the North of the Island certain mills will be asked to blow a prolonged blast on their syrens. On these signals it is hoped that all locomotion and movement in streets, in factories, schools and offices will instantly cease and remain suspended for the space of two minutes. On the tramway system cars will be stopped. Rail and water transport need not, however, be suspended.

As on previous occasions, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay confidently appeals to all organisations controlling labour and shipping to give wide publicity to His Majesty's wishes, and to assist in making impressive this reverent acknowledgment of our debt to the fallen.

Protest Against Opening Of Packages By Rly. Employers

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 7.

Considerable resentment appears to be prevailing among the merchant community of Jubbulpore, Katni and Satna, over the action of the railway employees, who have started to open the packages, coming to those stations from outside to examine their contents and to see as to whether the freight is duly charged or not.

The merchants consider this newly adopted procedure as humiliating. They have lodged protest against this system through the Merchants' Associations of their respective stations, and suggested that the booking clerks at the stations from where the goods may be booked should ask the intending despatchers to produce the true copies of the invoices and according to the items entered in the invoice, they should classify the articles and charge the freight accordingly.—United Press.

New Delhi:—The Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund now totals Rs. 443,233-15-0.

CONGRESS EXECUTIVES TO MEET IN BOMBAY

Plan For Whirlwind Election Propaganda

While Congressmen all over the country have been given liberty by the All-India Congress Committee to carry on propaganda either for or against the acceptance of office by Congressmen under the new Constitution, some prominent Congressmen in the Bombay Presidency are trying to mobilise the Congress forces with a view to get an absolute majority at the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

With a view to sound the ideas and views of the four different Congress Executives in the Presidency, and put them into immediate action by carrying on whirlwind propaganda for the return of all Congressmen to the Provincial Legislature, a conference of all the prominent Congress leaders in the Presidency will meet at Congress House, Bombay, in the third week of this month.

The idea of holding such an informal conference and discussing matters of common interest and importance, originated at a informal discussion of the members of the Executives of the Bombay, Gujerat, Karnatak and Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committees at the time of the A.I.C.C. at Madras.

To Prepare Country

Bombay, having been the leader of the country, in all Congress movements, it was thought that the four different Congress Committees should bestir themselves and organise their forces in order to prepare the country for the forthcoming general election under the new Constitution.

Another point which seemed to weigh with the leaders, was that since the abandonment of the Civil Disobedience movement, there has not been any movement or work on behalf of the Congress, which has caught the imagination of the public. With a view to decide upon some sort of constructive work, which should be carried on side by side by all the Provincial Congress Committees in the province, the Conference is expected to lay down a programme for the coming year.

In this connection Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has been in communication with the three other Provincial Congress Committees and it is stated that all the Executives agree to the suggestion. As a matter of fact, they have been anxiously waiting for such an opportunity.

Main Item

Though the constructive programme of the Congress and other minor subjects concerning the general Congress programme may be discussed, the main item on the agenda of the Conference, is stated to be the carrying on of intensive propaganda all over the Presidency with a view to get an overwhelming majority in the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Though the item of "acceptance of office" does not form part of the "official" agenda, it is expected that this informal Conference will tentatively discuss that question also.

But it is stated that none of the subjects which would be likely to lead to acute differences of opinion will be discussed, as the main object of the Conference is to put more life in the present Congress organisation as well as to do something, which would catch the imagination of the people and mainly the voters in the Presidency.

The Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who have decided on calling the Conference, will be the hosts and the Congress leaders visiting Bombay will be lodged at the Ready-money Mansions, Worli.

YOUNG MEN'S BOHRA ASSOCIATION

Review Of Activities

The following report shows the activities of the Young Men Bohras' Association of Bombay for 1934-'35:—

During the year under review, meetings of the Managing Committee were held fairly regularly and were well-attended.

The Committee feels proud to show an increase in the number and amount of scholarships awarded over the preceding year and trusts that this increase may be augmented from year to year.

The number of students receiving assistance as on 31st March, 1935 were 20 and the total amount expended towards it was Rs. 2,994.

Several events of far-reaching importance to our community have taken place during the year, of which we may take a note. The Wakf Act and the Amendment thereto were carried through successfully in the Bombay Council. This legislative action may be, we hope, instrumental in the better control and the management and regular publication of accounts of the public charitable funds of the community. We also refer to the ex-communication of the leading members of our sister association in Karachi and their disinterested and noble sacrifice in the cause of the reforms in the community. Their honest convictions, however, we hope, will bear fruit that they deserve some day if not immediately.

We would also like to record here the incidence and levy of an unwarranted, indiscriminate and novel taxation on the Bohra businessmen of Bombay for defraying the cost of litigation which was undertaken long ago, and was carried on without knowledge and consent of the assessee or the general public and we cannot but make a protest against the action of the so-called committee in initiating this assessment The Association in a letter to the Amil Saheb brought this measure to his notice and represented their protest against this.

3 YEARS JAIL FOR STABBING

AMRITSAR, Nov 6.

Sunder, an 18 years old bad character of Amritsar, was awarded today three years' rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 50 as fine or in default three months' further rigorous imprisonment, and the fine, if realised, is to be paid to Pritam Das, a betel seller, who had been stabbed by the accused and three others, when they came to his shop and demanded liquor. When Pritam Das refused to supply liquor, as he did not keep it, the accused threw soda water bottles and then stabbed him, causing grievous hurt.

TORCHLIGHT DACOITS GET THEIR DESERTS

24 Sentenced To Long Terms Of Imprisonment

NELLORE, Nov. 6.

One of the longest sessions trials in this district was concluded yesterday before Mr. N. S. Narasimhachariar, Assistant Sessions Judge, Nellore, when the jury delivered their verdict in what is known as the Torchlight Dacoity Case. The accused, who were 24 in number, were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment on charges of trespass and dacoity says "The Hindu."

The accused, it was alleged, committed trespass and dacoity in the house of P. Penchala, on the night of 7th March in Kurnundanasatram, near Nellore and burnt valuable decuments and clothes and removed cash and jewels worth over Rs. 4,000.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

In the committal Court, three persons were discharged and the remaining 24 were sent to the Sessions Court for trial. The case was taken up by the Assistant Sessions Judge on 30th September last and concluded only last evening after continuous sitting from day to day. The charge to the jury took five days.

The jury delivered a verdict of guilty against all the accused. The Assistant Sessions Judge agreed with the verdict and sentenced 20 of the accused to five years' R.I. Of the remaining four, two who were youths were sentenced to three years' R.I. each and the other two, who were over 60 years of age, were sentenced to two years' and one year's R. I. respectively in view of their age.

At the conclusion of the case, the Judge made special mention of the careful analysis of evidence and masterly marshalling of facts by the Public Prosecutor, but for which, he said, the case could not have concluded even yesterday. He expressed satisfaction at the work of the investigating officers in this case, as a result of which a substantial portion of the property lost had been recovered.

In view of the fact that the jurors had been continuously at the case for over five weeks, the Judge said that he would recommend that they be exempted from serving on the jury for a period of five years.

Khan Bahadur Yahyali Saheb, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Messrs. P. Punnaiah and K. Narayan Rao, Advocate, and Mr. P. Munilal, Circle Inspector of Police, conducted the prosecution. Messrs. T. Shanmugham Pillai, V. Parthasarathi Iyengar, C. Srinivasulu Naidu and V. Raghaviah defended the accused.

HAMMOND COMMITTEE & BURMA COMMERCE

RANGOON, Nov. 8.

In one and half hour debate questions relating to qualifications of voters and candidates in commerce and industries constituencies were discussed this morning by the various representatives of the Chambers of Commerce and Chettyars and Rangoon Traders' Associations before the Hammond Committee.—A. P.

Gaekwar's Jubilee Holiday

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

The Government of Baroda has declared the period from January 1 to 7. 1936 as public holidays when all offices will be closed for Jubilee Celebrations.

Cholera prevails in Gandevi and Mahuwa talukas. Reports of cholera in Vyara taluka were also received.

During the week-ending 2nd November, Baroda City recorded 64 deaths and 79 births.

CO-OPERATIVE IMPERIALISM

Lord Zetland Praises Constitution Of India Act

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The constitution of the India Act of 1935 constitutes an outstanding landmark in what may perhaps be described as the new conception of co-operative imperialism, said Lord Zetland delivering the Cust lecture on "India in Retrospect and Prospect" at the Nottingham University College.

Lord Zetland said the conception came into existence when old colonies of the British Empire became the dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"Co-operative imperialism constitutes surely the fine flowering of administrative genius of the British people" said Lord Zetland. "It is not that complete day has not yet dawned, when India will take her final place in the vast organism which will be crowning achievement of this new conception, but she is now far on the road to her ultimate goal."—Reuter.

FREIGHT WAR IN ATLANTIC

(SPECIAL CABLE).

NEW YORK: Nov. 8.

One of the worst freight wars in the history of the North Atlantic shipping is threatened resulting in the resignation of the remaining twelve members of the North Atlantic Continental Freight Conference in order to "protect their competitive positions."

The resignation will be effective on November 13. They follow the resignation of the American Black Diamond Line in October, which company explained its action by alleging discriminatory practices by the German Government in favour of two German lines declaring that the German Government permitted these lines to accept the payment of freight charges in blocked and registered marks equivalent to a discount of 30 per cent. under the rates fixed by the conference.

SANCTIONS— THE ONLY WAY

Senator Pope Hopes U. S. Will Co-operate With League To Stop War

SEATTLE (Washington), Nov. 9.

Sanctions are the only means of stopping the Italo-Ethiopian War, declared Senator Pope, addressing the Bureau of Internatonal Relations at the University of Washington. Nations belonging to the League are protecting not only their own interests but those of humanity as a whole.

He believed the United States would co-operate and hoped the Congress would give President Roosevelt power to put an embargo on shipments of all war materials to any nation found to be an aggressor which will be nothing more or less than co-operation with the League in enforcing sanctions.—Reuter.

Pensions For "Mutiny Participators"?

(SPECIAL CABLE).

DUBLIN. Nov. 8.

In the Dail, Defence Minister Aiken announced that a bill is shortly being introduced providing pensions or gratuities for the Connaught Ranger "who participated with mutiny of India during the Great War."

British Arms For Abyssinia

Well-known Firm To Supply Rifles And Machine-Guns

LONDON, Nov. 8.

It is learned that large orders for ammunition, rifles and machine-guns have been placed with a well-known British armament firm by Ethiopian Government.

The orders are for cash from the Emperor's fortune, Menelik's war-chest, voluntary contribution of some 50,000 Maria Theresa Thalers from Ethiopian Rases, and £500 voluntary donations, mostly anonymous, received by the Ethiopian Legation in London.

Orders of equivalent value have been placed with Belgium and Czechoslovakia, the latter including field artillery.

It is understood that some supplies of arms from Belgium have already arrived at Djibouti.

HOW GORAHAI FELL

(Special Cable)

ROME, Nov. 8.

The capture of Gorahai is considered to open the road to Harrar.

The town fell before the attack by native troops under Colonel Maletti, after the Ethiopian resistance was demoralized by aerial bombing.

The Abyssinians are reported to be routed and fled, leaving many prisoners.

ITALY'S LARGEST COAL IMPORTER

Arrested In Genoa For Infringing Currency Regulations

(Special Cable)

GENOA. Nov. 8.

Giuseppe Matteucci, one of Italy's largest coal importers, was arrested on the charge of infringing the currency regulations.

It is alleged that he crossed to France to cash a cheque for 150,000 francs.

Matteucci had practically the monopoly of the Welsh Durham coal imports and has offices and deposits throughout Italy.

SIX PERSONS SENTENCED

Penal Servitude "For Spreading Alarmist Rumours"

(Special Cable)

GENOA, Nov. 8.

Six men were sentenced at Genoa to five years' confinement to penal islands for "illicit speculation calculated to raise prices and spreading alarmist rumours."

A number of persons were arrested on charges of clandestine traffic in foreign currency and securities and smuggling gold and other valuables from the country.

"DEMOCRACY ON TRIAL"

Why Whole World Is Watching General Elections, Says Baldwin

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

"If you give me this confidence now, I will give you all that is in me during the few years that now can only remain to me at my present age." Thus declared Premier Baldwin in his final election broadcast from the Chequers this evening.

Mr. Baldwin urged that a strong and stable Great Britain was the surest guarantee of happiness, and prosperity.

The whole world was watching the election, because therein democracy was on trial.

It is our duty to show the world that democracy in Britain could pursue its constant course and be as resolute in its will as any dictator.

BAN ON EXPORTS OF DOLLARS

HONGKONG, Nov. 9.

The Government order forbids the export also of British dollars, Mexican dollars, Hongkong subsidiary silver coins and silver bullion from colony. The Legislative Council adjourned without fixing rates. Meanwhile the Treasury has authorised the issue of one-dollar Treasury Notes which are not intended to replace the existing bank notes but will make up for the shortage of silver dollars which are presently acute owing to large exports.—Reuter.

ITALO-BRITISH NAVAL PACT DENIED

Rumour Said To Be Due To Misunderstanding

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, November 8.

The report of the Italo-British navalmpact, is officially stated, to be baseless.

It is opined that it is due to a misunderstanding of the talks between Anglo-Italian naval experts in London or the talks between Eric Drummond and Signor Mussolini in Rome. It is emphasised that the naval experts merely exchanged their views regarding the naval conference. There is reason to believe that when Sir Eric Drummond saw Signor Mussolini two days ago progress towards the settlment for easing the tension in the Mediterranean was made, and it is hoped that there would be further progress to-morrow when Sir Eric Drummond will probably see Signor Mussolini again, but no settlement has yet been reached.

BROADBENT'S REMARKABLE FLIGHT

Breaks Kingsford Smith's Solo Record

(Special Cable)

PORT DARWIN. Nov. 9.

H. F. Broadbent the Australian Airman has accomplished the England-Australia solo flight in 6 days 21 hours 19 minutes beating the previous record held by Sir C. Kingsford-Smith.

CANADA-U. S. TRADE PACT

May Not Include Concessions On Many Principal Exports

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

Preliminary negotiations for a trade agreement between Canada and the United States are being conducted by Mr. Mackenzie-King, Premier of Canada.

After lunching with Mr. Cordell Hull yesterday. Mr. Makenzie-King, dined with President Roosevelt after which he held a conference attended by experts. Discussion is being resumed this morning.

President Roosevelt at a Press Conference stated that what he and Mr. King desired include as many articles as possible in any trade agreement, but a correspondent who is usually well-informed writing in the "Herald-Tribune" asserts that President, Mr. King, and experts on both sides reconciled themselves to a strictly limited agreement which will not include concessions on most of Canada's principal exports.—Reuter's Extra Special

ANGLO-AFRICAN AIR MAIL FLAT RATE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON. Nov. 8.

Airmail postage at three and half pence for half an ounce between Britain and Africa is a revolutionary feature of the new arrangements to be brought into operation in 1937. This will substitute the present charge of three pence for half an ounce to Egypt and Sudan, and six pence to South Africa. The arrangement was announced in connection with the new coast flying boat service via Egypt to Durban in four days contemplated for 1937 instead of the present nine days to Cape Town. There will be feeder lines en route.

An agreement will be made with the Imperial Airways with descending subsidy over a term of years

CHINESE EMBARGO ON SILVER

(Special Cable)

HONGKONG, Nov. 9.

The Government have placed an embargo from noon to-day on the export of all forms of silver.

Democratic Swarajists Gather At Chalisgaon

CHALISGAON: Nov. 9.

Mr. M.S. Aney, President-elect of the second annual conference of the Democratic Swaraj Party and Mr. N.C. Kelkar, President of the Party arrived here this noon from Jalgaon.

Among the notable arrivals are: Dr. Moonje, Mr. Ogale, Mr. Bamangaonker, Mr. P.G. Joshi, Mr. R. M. Deshmukh and others.

Informal discussions begin at 3 p.m. The Subjects Committee meets at 6 p.m. The Conference opens to-morrow when Mr. Patasker, President of the Reception Committee delivers his address.

Messages wishing the Conference success have been received from Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. M.R. Jayakar, Mr. V.N. Jog, M.L.C. of Dharwar, Sir Govindrao Pradhan and many others.—United Press.

Teacher Fined For Corporal Punishment To Student

BARODA, Nov. 9.

It is learnt that a teacher of a school of Amreli district has been fined Rs. 10 by the court for giving a student serious corporal punishment.—United Press.

Occasional Comments By N. J.

The Matchmaker

As Pickwickian a situation as can be imagined was that witnessed in a U.P. court recently, when the learned Judge acted as a match-maker. It appears he was the custodian of the property of a girl who was the heir to a large fortune, and for whose hand there were many aspirants. The Judge, therefore, had to preside over a regular "Swayamvar" which was held in his chamber. The court house was besieged by a host of prospective bridegrooms of all ranks and stations, and the Judge had a stiff job of it. The girl, however, had very much her own way, and actually black-balled the candidate selected by the Judge, though he was a first-class M.A. Her choice ultimately fell upon a dashing young Apollo, and the judge wisely refrained from raising any objections. "What love has united, let not law sunder," he must have wisely felt. Altogether the incident must have been unprecedented in the annals of law. Might it not be said, however, that this was but another kind of 'life imprisonment' to which the judge was attesting his signature? If anything this was worse still, for the ordinary criminal life imprisonment lasts but for twenty years, while the marital one (when the parties are Hindus) endures 'till death do us part.'

* * * *

Eloquent Silence

The interview between Babu Rajendra Prasad and a South Indian Rishi which 'began in silence, lasted in silence and ended in silence,' must have been unique of its type. The overworked journalist at any rate, must have felt profoundly thankful for such an interview, and would wish for many more of them. It should not be supposed, however, that a silent interview is barren of results. For speech has never been a concomitant of the communion of souls. The usual verbiage indulged in by statesman and cinema stars when they give their seasonal interviews is more often than not, devoid of any real meaning. It is just publicity stuff. Speech was given to express our thoughts: it is used to camouflage them! Silence is at any rate sincere.

It is the most eloquent expression of the spirit, when 'echoes roll from soul to soul.' When the heart is surcharged with emotion, the tongue is necessarily mute. Even 'stout Cortez', Keats informs us in his immortal sonnet, on reaching his El Dorado,

"Stared at the Pacific—and all his men
"Look'd at each other, with a wild surmise—
"SILENT, upon a peak in Darien.

* * * *

The Immortal Uncle

The censorship and the tutelage to which the German Press is at present subjected is, of course notorious, but the commandments that are emanating from the Nazi Press Bureau are becoming 'curiouser and curiouser' still. One of them placed a ban on the circulation of the report of the death of the Fuhrer's uncle. This is, indeed, as enigmatic a piece of news as can be imagined. In the first place we are not informed whether the uncle has really died or whether the report is, as Mark Twain observed in a similar predicament, "greatly exaggerated." Secondly, we do not even know whether the Fuhrer had any uncle at all. Thirdly, granted that there was an uncle and that he has duly departed this world, why this effort to immortalise him? Is it to be supposed that the Fuhrer's family is capable of defying death itself? If so, asks a critic, "what is the precise point of distant relationship at which the family connections of a Fuhrer are allowed to go the way of all flesh?" Herr Hitler in this touchiness to mortality, is, of course, true to type. The biggest thorn in every dictator's heart is the thought of the transience of it all. Not content with their apotheosis, they aspire for perpetuity, as it were. The anxiety of Napoleon about a lineal successor is very well-known. The sensitiveness of the Nazi chief, however, appears to go in the wrong direction. But then this is not the only thing which is topsy turvy in the Deuschland to-day.

* * * *

Drastic Cure

Apropos of the preparations being at present made to provide medical facilities in Abyssinia the following story quoted in the "Manchester Guardian" will be found of interest. The predecessor of Ras Tafari, the redoubtable Menelik, it seems, had very original ideas about diseases and their treatment. Once when Mme. Stevenin, wife of a prominent member of the French colony at Addis Ababa was seriously ill with fever, the Emperor inquired what treatment she was receiving. He expressed his emphatc disapproval on being informed that she was dosed with quinine, and declared there was only one remedy which he would supply| Shortly afterwards there arrived a large pot of very rancid butter, with instructions that the lady must take three glasses of it every day. The butter, stated the message had been stored for two years, and would be found an infalliable remedy. The present was gratefully acknowledged—and promptly buried. When the lady recovered the Emperor took all the credit, and expressed a hope that benighted European doctors would in future apply the butter cure in all similar cases.

* * * *

Not For Lowbrows

'Not married yet?'
'No.'
'But I thought you had serious intentions in a certain direction.'
'I had, but the evening I intended to propose to her she told me, she loved Browning and Kipling and also Shelley. Now what chance have I with a girl who is in love with three other fellows?

BETWEEN TWO MILL-STONES

Mr. Pandya Reveals Plight Of Indians In South Africa

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.

"The Indians in South Africa were between two mill-stones as their interests conflicted with those of the natives on the one hand and of the white settlers on the other. The problem they were faced with was how to escape from this."

Thus observed Mr. J. B. Pandya, President, Eastern African Indian National Congress and Member, Executive Council, Kenya, addressing a crowded gathering last evening at the Hindu College Hall. Professor Inder Sen presided.

Indians, he said, were a trading community there, and the Kenya Marketing Legislation would have been a serious blow to their trading interest. The Indians at first made representations to the Government, but that had no effect. They then approached the Government of India, who took immediate action and Mr. K. P. S. Menon was deputed to enquire into the proposed legislation.

INDIANS IN KENYA

Proceeding Mr. Pandya outlined a brief history of the position of the Indians in Kenya and the hardship and restrictions sought to be imposed on them. He referred briefly to the reservation of highlands and the marketing legislation. Mr. Menon's report has been an invaluable document and Government could not depute a more patriotic and able man than Mr. Menon for the purpose. His report suggested certain amendments which were really very useful

The speaker expressed gatification at the interest which the Government of India and the people and press of India were taking in the problems of Indians abroad and he hoped that the press and people of India would continue to do the same.

Mr. Pandya concluded with a short reference to the activities of the East African Indian National Congress.—United Press.

18 MONTHS FOR SEDITION

NASIK Nov. 8.

Vishwasrao Dawre, a Sanatanist Ledear of Poona was sentened to-day to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or six months' in default on a charge of sedition by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nasik. The accused who was the president of the Maharashtra Provincial Varnashram Swraj Singh delivered a speech in May last in which he is alleged to have made statements which came under section 124 (A) Sedition.—A.P

POISONING MYSTERY IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW (By Mail)

The Lucknow police are busy solving the mysteries of the two poisoning cases which took place in the house of Mr. Bomanji Rustamji says "The Hindustan Times."

Both Mr. Buchia and Mrs. Rustamji, who ha now been discharged from hospital, were arrested, it is alleged, under section 309, I.P.C. (attempt to commit-suicide) and released on bail of Rs. 500 each.

The police claim that the poison which the parties are alleged to have taken was morphia.

Inquiries made from the authorities on Saturday afternoon show that the persons concerned are net yet in proper condition to make any statement to the police.

Further investigation is in progress.

3rd MELLOWING WEEK—
"Naya Zamana"
PREMIER FILMS'
Vital Social Problem
Featuring
HIRA, ZILLOO, GULAM MAHOMED, JAMSHEDJI, ABDUL, JAMNA, SAYED AHMED, GULAM-RASOOL
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WHITE DEVIL
is attracting hundreds of Bombayites there.
SUPER TALKIES.
Time:—2-30, 5-15, 8-0 & 10-45

The Space-Raiders

"THIS MEANS RUIN"

By BARRINGTON BEVERLEY (Author of "The Air Devil", etc.)

NEW READERS BEGIN HERE:—

The mysterious "Space-Raiders," visitants from another world, are attacking Earth with strange new weapons. Professor Longdon, eminent scientist, believes this planet is being subjected to intensive investigation as a fore-runner to a mass invasion of the raiders. It is imperative that the first expedition of the "Space-Raiders" be prevented from returning to their planet, and he builds a hoverer of radium-metal at great cost. A Government air-expert, Captain Colin Duke, assists, and falls in love with the Professor's daughter Kay. But Kay is in love with her father's colleague, George Anstey. George only wakes up to the fact that he is in love with Kay when he sees her flirting with Colin Duke. The Professor tests his hoverer successfully; he reckons that for three nights more the raiders will sweep the globe with their Great Green Light, down which, it is believed, the raid-ships travel to land on Earth. With Duke, he plans to raise relay fleets of airplanes, to cut off the landing ships and give him a chance to reach the parent space-ship in his hoverer. Then Kay disappears mysteriously and a call comes from the works—a salient part of the hoverer, the small stabilizing gyroscope, has been stolen!

"I'll get the car," said George. "Take a drink of brandy, sir. You look as though you need one. Come out when you hear the horn."

Mystery Deepens

At the laboratories the little foreman, Biggs, was waiting with anxious face. He led them across the yard to the main work-shed.

Lamps in the yard splashed pools of light. Above and beyond was the darkness of evening—the darkness which heralded the coming of the "Space Raiders" weird Green Light. Already the Light might be tracking on its course round the globe. But unless the gyroscope was recovered in time, all their frenzied efforts to hit back at the raiders would be in vain.

George, Professor Longdon and Biggs conducted a minute search of the hoverer and the shed. There was no clue—not the ghost of a clue—as to how the little gyroscope had been taken from the control panel. The sentry at the door confirmed Bigg's story—nobody had entered.

"I can't understand it," muttered the professor, over and over again, "I just can't understand it. Why should anybody do this to us? It was a valuable instrument—but it would not benefit a soul, unless it was the raiders. Why—that's what puzzles me. 'Why'?"

"Shall I get the police, sir?" asked Biggs.

"What's the use?" said the professor, with a groan. "This is no ordinary theft. There is motive behind it. It has been done by somebody familiar with our activities—done by somebody actuated by a purpose. If I could only 'think' what that purpose might be, we might get somewhere. But I 'can't'!"

Discuss the problem as they might, probe it from every conceivable angle, as they did, no glimmer of solution showed. They were completely and irrevocably baffled, up against a brick wall of cold hard fact—the hoverer was now useless. Without the stabilizing instrument to correct the body-shudder of the machine in its sudden darts of angle flight, it would be suicide to take it into the air.

The gyroscope was a most costly instrument to produce, and even if they possessed the necessary supplies of radium to make the ultra-light alloy needed for

(Continued on page 38)

"What?"

The word burst explosively from George's lips.

"Biggs, the shed foreman, is on the wire," said the professor. "He has just been across from the door to inspect the hoverer. And he says the gyroscope has gone!"

"But who—how—" stuttered the astounded George. "Here, let me talk to him, will you please?"

The professor relinquished the receiver.

George bellowed into the transmitter. "Stop that babbling, Biggs. Now, tell me the facts."

The voice of the excited foreman replied. "After you and the boss left, sir, I stood by the door, talking to the sentry, for about twenty minutes. Then I made a tour of the shed. All other doors, except the one guarded by the sentry, were locked."

"When were they locked?"

"As soon as the hoverer was wheeled into the shed, sir."

"Nobody unlocked them after that?"

"No, sir."

"Go on."

"Well, sir, I made a tour of the shed. Then I went to have a look at the hoverer. Not that I expected anything wrong, but——"

"Never mind what you expected," snapped George. 'Give me the facts."

"Well, sir, I saw the side door wasn't quite closed. Miss Kay must have left it that way when she left. I was just going to close it, when I thought I'd shine my torch inside. Just a bit of curiosity, as you might say. And then I saw that something was missing from the control panel in the forecabin, sir. The little gyroscope wasn't in its place. I thought for a minute that you or the professor might have taken it out. I looked all over the floor of the cabin. I searched the lockers. But not a sign of it."

"Neither of us took the gyroscope out of the panel," said George, harshly. "We should have told you if we had done so."

"Then where's it gone, sir? That there gyroscope is the most important part of the whole machine, and——"

"You're telling me!" said George. "Are you sure nobody came into the shed while you were there?"

"Not a living soul, sir."

"And the only time you were absent was when you went to fetch that glass of water for Miss Kay?"

"That's it, sir. And even then, the sentry was on guard. He says he saw nobody try to get in."

"Excuse me for even suggesting such a thing, Mr. Anstey, but—is there a change Miss Kay might have taken the gyroscope—"

"Don't be a fool," snorted George, angrily. "That's the last thing she would do."

"Beg pardon, I'm sure, sir," mumbled Biggs, "but I was only trying to help—"

"A lot of help you've been," said George, soothingly. "We leave you in charge, and you let this happen! Ring off! We're coming down right away!"

"Yes, sir."

George turned to the professor. The old man had slumped into a chair, looking suddenly weak and ill.

"Are you all right, sir?" said George, anxiously.

The professor nodded. "It's the shock of it, Anstey," he said, slowly. "I'll be better in a minute. But I can't understand it. Unless we can get that instrument back in time, we're done. All our efforts will have been in vain."

George nodded. "We couldn't make another gyroscope in the time left, could we?"

"We haven't the radium supplies for the metal work," said the professor. "This means ruin, Anstey, ruin!"

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Germany=As I See It

If To Raise A Corpse From Its Grave Is A Miracle, Is Not It Equally Miracle For A Man To Raise An Entire Nation From Degradation To A Sense Of Dignity?

(By Major-General J. F. C. Fuller, C.B., O.B.E., D.S.O.)

My feelings are that thousands of people in this country are favourably disposed towards Germany and wish her well; yet so out of touch is the Press with them that their opinions seldom appear in print. If this boycott continues, not only shall we become more and more estranged from one of the greatest nations in the world, but being uncertain of the strength of the minority opinion, the diplomacy of our Government will become more and more doubtful. It is, therefore, my intention in this article to voice what I believe in the main to be the sentiments of this considerable yet inarticulate minority.

Before the War I know Germany well; during it I fought against her and since its conclusion I have visited that country almost yearly, therefore, whatever my evidence is worth, it is not second hand.

To begin with, the canvas of my picture must unavoidably be the Treaty of Versailles. Remembering that in the minds of many the War was fought to make the world safe for democracy, what did the Peace Conference succeed in doing? It succeeded in smashing democracy in Germany for ever and all. It destroyed the very roots of democracy in that country and in consequence sapped them throughout the world: by the way in which Germany was compelled to sign the treaty; by the abolition of compulsory military service in that country, for be it remembered conscription is the military expression of democracy, and by the imposition of reparations which, destroying German capitalism, knocked the bottom out of her democratic cult. There was no liberty, equality or fraternity in the treaty; it was in no sense a Christian measure, it was purely an autocratic one signed, at the pistol point. It might have been dictated by Lenin.

Nation Reduced To Pauperism

What was its effect upon Germany? It established instability of Government and a universal state of poverty and discontent leading to Communism. It created incipient civil war, shattering disunity, class hatred and crushing humiliation. In three words—it bolshevized Germany. I think that we should remember that, during the years 1918-1920, 750,000 Germans directly or indirectly died of starvation and that from November, 1918, to May, 1933, 225,000 people committed suicide. Lenin in Russia was only a little more successful than this and he was in no way hypocritical about it. The apex of folly was not, however, reached until 1923, when the French marched into the Ruhr, then President Poincare gave birth to Adolf Hitler.

In order to understand the Germany of to-day, it is imperative to realize the influence of the two periods of inflation: the one following the War and the other the Ruhr invasion. The first drove the mark down to some 40,000 to the pound and in less than four years levelled the nation to a society of paupers. Late in 1922 I remember travelling from Munich to Hamburg—my ticket cost me six shillings. My wife and I spent twenty-four hours in Jena and our hotel bill was one and nine pence! The decline in the value of the mark was not, however, so cataclysmic as it was during and after the Ruhr invasion. The despair seized upon the people and they became utterly demoralized.

At about this time a German lady told me that she left Munich for Garmish on a few days' holiday. Garmish is two hours distant by rail. She took 4,000,000 marks with her. On arriving she found that they had depreciated to such an extent that 2,000,000 went to tip the porter, and before she could decide what to do next the rest had become valueless. If we can imagine this country suddenly deprived of every coin, then we can picture what life in Germany was like in 1923.

Probably the worst influence of the inflation was the increase in prostitution. Thousands of girls coming from respectable families and having hitherto led decent lives were thrown on to the streets, not because they wanted to go there, but because through starvation they were compelled to go, not only to earn bread for themselves but for their parents and their small sisters and brothers. It was then that a certain class of Jew began on a large scale to exploit poverty and vice, and to all decently minded Germans this unforgivable sin has never been forgotten or forgiven. It lies at the root of all anti-Semitic feeling in the country. Such was Germany's decline. I will now turn to her rise.

The Hitler Miracle

The rise of Germany out of the slough of despond, of crime and of corruption was the work of one man—Adolf Hitler. He started from zero and to-day he is the Third Reich, and whatever history may relate of him, he will pass down the ages as one of the most remarkable personalities of this century. If to raise a corpse from its grave is a miracle, is not it equally a miracle for a man to raise an entire nation from degradation to a sense of dignity. It is because the Germans have witnessed this miracle, and not because Hitler is a great statesman or a great philosopher, that ninety per cent. of them are his devoted supporters. They feel that they have passed through a miraculous event and that those of little faith are unworthy of it.

In 1920 Hitler had seven followers and that year he opened his first headquarters in a small room in the Sternecker Braueral in Munich. In 1925 he had 27,000; last year there were 3,900,000 in the Party, and to-day he is not only freely but faithfully supported by the vast bulk of the 65,000,000 Germans. How was this miracle accomplished. It is important to answer this question, for Germany to-day is Hitler.

To understand this transformation is to understand the riddle of mass psychology. Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy, a man who when he speaks reminds one of Savonarola, speaking of national revival says: "The structure must correspond to the inner being of the German people, and the builder must therefore also be in touch with the spiritual life of the nation." This is what Hitler, in many ways a very ordinary man, instinctively realized, and not only realized but believed, and not only believed but above all knew he could accomplish. He was one of the people, but whilst they were like grains of gunpowder, inert bits of despondent humanity, to them he was as a spark. It was a soul to soul contest, not a mind to mind contest. It was essentially a spiritual and not a political revival. In one day Germany was transfigured.

Hitler believes that every great social movement owes its growth to the great speakers and not to the great writers. Yet it is not as an orator but as a personality that he exercises that tremendous magnetic influence over all those with whom he comes into contect. His words may be compared to a high tension wire along which his personality flows. He is one of those rare men—he is genuine and the Germans feel that he is genuine. This is why they are electrified. Germany to-day is ruled not by a despot or a tyrant, do not let us fall into that error; but by the force of a single and singular personality—a man who places what he believes to be the

(Continued on page 37)

BEAUTY and PURITY

PERFECTION from first to last, in the selection of materials in the method of compounding through every process of manufacture and packing,
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M. Venkatakrishnayya

A Maker Of Modern Mysore And A Victim Of The Press Act

(By K. & K.)

Not one mile can a visitor to Mysore pass in the City without coming twice at least under the sharde of Vriddhapitamaha Magge Venkatakrishnayya of revered memory. The institutions which he started, nursed or else gave a filip to, are numerous. The widows' home, at present called the Vocational Institution for Women, the Anathalaya, the Sharada Vilas High School, the Marimallappa's High School, the Railway Employees' Union, the Literary Union, the Mysore State Congress and any number of Co-operative Banks and other institutions—these stand to his credit ever cherishing his memory like mighty monuments midst the flux of Time.

THE SERVANT OF THE PUBLIC

It was as a starving beggar, that Mr. Venkatakrishnayya entered the portals of Mysore city. It was again as an impoverished octogenarian he made his exit from it to the regions beyond. But during the eighty years of his stay in Mysore, he influenced and was influenced by everything that was of any importance therein. The rule of the Commissioners in Mysore he saw during the prime of his youth; the rule of Sri Chamaraja Wadiyar as a middle-aged man; the rule of the Regent as an experienced patriarch; and the rule of the present prince as a sleeping volcano. He fought along with and against Dewans C. Rangacharlu, Sir Sashadri Iyer, V. P. Madhava Rao, Sir M. Visweswaraiah, and Sir Mirza M. Ismail. In collaboration with them, he tried to abolish the silly customs and extravagances of our aristocracy: he supported them in founding the Assembly, and the Legislative Council; he staunchly backed them in introducing into the Mysore Administration that efficiency, that Universality, and that constructiveness which have won for it the glory of the norm. He suggested and assisted materially as well as morally all educative propaganda, all industrial enterprises, all social rejuvenation processes and all political advancement. A look into the volumes of the "Mysore Standard, the "Mysore Herald," the "Mysore Patriot," the "wealth of Mysore" and the other innumerable newspapers, which he successively edited, reveal the stupendous work which this frail old individual turned out in days gone by.

When first Mr. Venkatakrishnayya came to Mysore in 1853, he was sustaining himself and his orphaned sister on the doles given to him in response to his 'Bhavathi Bhikshan Dehi.' Coming as he did accidentally into the notice of Mr. Subba Rao, a dignitary of the Palace, he was early introduced to that great physiognomist. H. H. Krishnaraka Wodiyar III., who judging the boy from his looks predicted for him a name in Mysore's History. The Maharaja caused him to be admitted to the Raja's School and it was here that M. V.'s education really began.

AN INDOMITABLE SPIRIT

The sixties of the last century, especially in Oriental countries, were not in any way days of tolerance. And to a spirit of M. V.s type—ever questioning and never satisfied—the atmosphere was most hostile. The Raja's School expelled him as an incorrigible agnostic; the Missionaries who entertained him for some time in their schools bid him good-bye when he turned the tables against their unqualified attacks on Hinduism. Though sent out thus, his indomitable spirit never sagged; and the very year in which he was expelled from his last refuge saw him pass successfully the Madras Matriculation as a private candidate.

A BORN TEACHER

Mr. Venkatakrishnayya selected for himself under the guidance of Dewan Rangacharlu two of the most unremunerative professions, Teaching and Journalism. In both these, M. V. was in h's elements. Ever ready to approve of any merit among his students, he never forgave them their faults and the punishments he meted out to the delinquents with harsh hands but tearful eyes are still remembered by his already old pupils. In Journalism too, he approved the merits of people while lashing them for their culpable acts. He was, in short, a born teacher—for the schoolroom as well as the press-room; for the children as well as their fathers.

THE JOURNALIST FIGHTER.

M. V.'s journalistic career was at its acme in the year 1906. The Mysore Government, as reported in the "Hindu" during the month of August 1907, had conducted a "solemn farce". It had hurried through that "heartless, lifeless, soulless body which goes by the name of Assembly," the Press-Gagging Act of 1907. M. V. in one of his spirited attacks against this Draconian law, which swung the pendulum of progress a century back, wrote thus:

"The Dewan thinks that officials are paragons of all virtues, that vagaries should not be brought under control, that no laws imposing constitutional checks on them are necessary, that they owe no duties towards those whose salt they eat, and that they should be invested with absolute powers."

A VICTIM OF THE PRESS ACT.

M. V.'s mission in life was, as he himself used to express, "ONWARD H. O.!" His main instrument in achieving it was the "Press." The use he made of this for achieving his ideal was for him at once a blessing and a bane. It was through Journalism that M. V. won laurels for himself while scattering the material benefits among his fellowmen. It was again through Journalism that the last years of his life were saddened with all his papers suppressed. He groaned to see what remained of the fettered press in Mysore. And on the very last night which was spared to him on this mundane world he appealed to the Government thus:

"If the Government of His Highness the Maharaja has any value for the services of this Old Man who has worked for the Royal House and its name for over eighty years, may it repeal the Press Gagging Act of 1907."

Vriddhapitamaha M. Venkatakrishnayya died on 8th November, 1933. The Press Act still exists.

THE LATE MR. M. VENKATAKRISHNAYYA

"Ah've got a fine whippet," said one Yorkshireman to another.

"And ah've got a rabbit," said his friend. "Let's have some sport."

Putting the rabbit in a bag, they proceeded to a field, gave bunny a start, and released the whippet, whereupon both streaked out of sight, followed by their owners.

"Hast seen pup and rabbit?" they inquired of a farmer two fields farther on.

"Aye."

"How were they going?"

"Pup leading by six lengths!"

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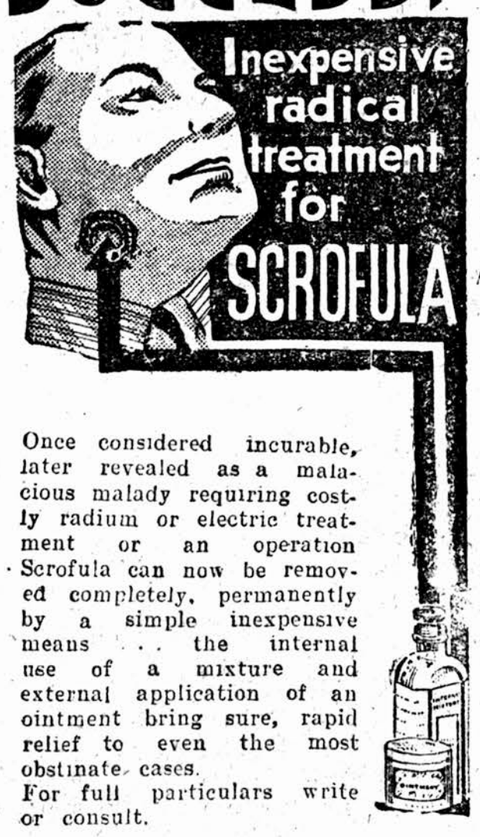

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Spiritual Harbours

And The Goods We Import

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

Napoleon is a mispronounced name in the English language. The original name has a musical ring, a quintescence of sweet sounds, worthy of the isle where he was born, in the blue waters of the Mediterranean, "the highway of civilization" from where, they say silk and spices went from Ancient India to adorn the ladies of Rome. Why should we call Napoli, Naples; why Roma, Rome; why Paree, Paris; why Dilhi, Delhi; why Gaurishakar, Everest; why that dream of sweet sounds Goolbanu, Gertie? We dare not trifle with sacred names, their ring has its roots in tradition, legend, sacred and profane history. Paris is Anglo-Saxon, Paree is Latin. Mr. Pickwick is Anglo-Saxon, M. Laval is Latin. You cannot cross the Channel so easily; nations have poured their best blood for sanctities of names. Plassey and Baxar changed Dilhi to Delhi.

LONDON IS NOT LONDRES

A rose by any other name smells as sweet, of course, but to the lover of Goolbanu, it would be thrice cursed blasphemy, if his beloved were called Gertie, or if the village of our youth or any revered sound wound up with our race or faith had to undergo change because Clive won Plassey. The British Navy sees to it that English words remain sacred, and are pronounced in the right way. London is not Loudres: it is just London, with all its thousand limitations and its thousand beauties—London of the Saxon days and of the days of Plantagenets with its Beauchamp, pronounced Beecham tower. It may be a degeneration of sound, it may almost remind you of the famous pills, and a happy cockney going to the city full of health and spirits, but the Englishman will have his way, even the cultured Englishman, and Beauchamp, a reminder of French fields, and Norman Chivalry, and the glory that is La France, becomes for all the centuries Beecham. Beecham Tower and no d——d nonsense.

It is the privilege to mispronounce, a luxury to degenerate, anglicize foreign names. Bharat is Bharat, but we call her India, due to the aforementioned two battles and the East India Company, but England is not Anglettere because Napoleon lost Trafalgar, and Philip of Spain the Armada. Humanity would have been still wallowing in serfdom if Paree were to become Paris, even for Frenchmen. Le Dieu, which means God, has preserved France that way. Beauchamp is Beauchamp. Abailard and He'loise and Champagne are relics, you cannot trifle with them. Moliere, Danton Robespierre, Diderot are names cast in bronze, and so is that of Napole'on, not the Napoleon of Abbot, legendary hero of school-boy days nor the Napoleon of Rosebery nor of the pictures, nor of Bellerophon, nor of Hudson Lowe, but L'Empereur de la France, one of the great men of the world, idol of France. You simply cannot play with such frames. You will have to fight the whole French army and defeat it before Napoleon, whise shadow still lies over the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, can be pronounced a l'anglais by a Frenchman in France.

NOR A BRITISH INN A CAFE.

There will be riots if we trifle with religious texts, that sort of sanctity is attached to certain names. You can't call an English Inn a cafe. In the former they sell ale and talk English; in the latter they sell wine and talk French. Johnson talked with Goldsmith in Cheshire cheese in sonorous, prophetic accent. It would have been blasphemy to force the old Doctor to talk the language of Corneille and Racine. It would not have done, all the centuries would have rebelled, it would have gone against the grain of the men. High-church, Tory, Anglo-Saxon, Johnson was not born for Frenchmen and French ways. Ten thousand blessings on those glorious men who died for Merry England and her ways.

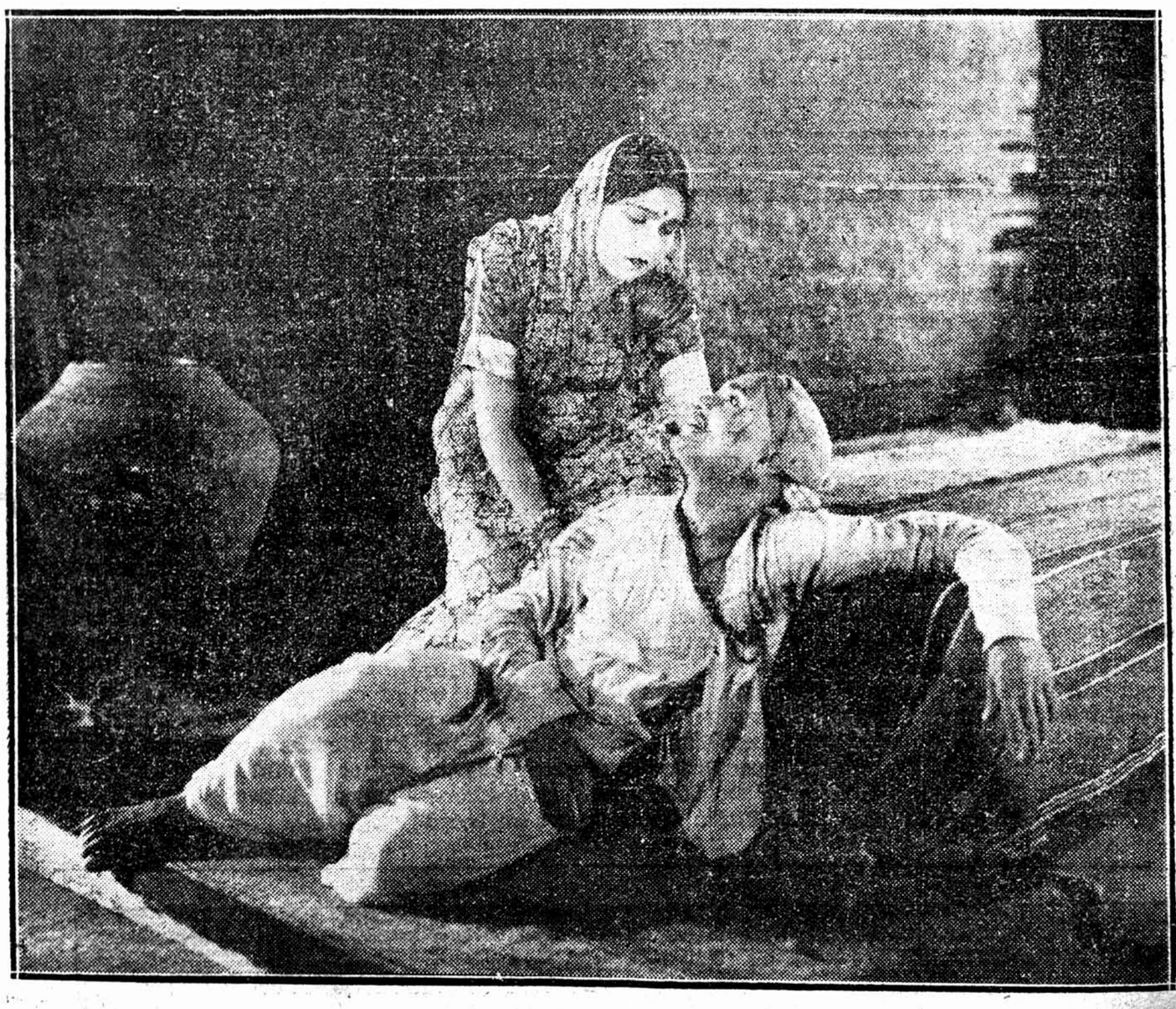
To-day the galleons cross the high seas and land into our homes other things and other ways. We need not be afraid of gentle Goldsmith and his placid rhymes, nor even of Mr. Masefield, who sings of English ships and English sailors. Such books are in the libraries of the world, generally in translations, in the 'lingua franca' of the country. The danger begins when the modern Elizabetheans land in our ports and land goods and foreign accents not as Voltaire did in the court of Frederick the Great, or in London, or as Mazzini did during his exile, with a bow and gentle gesture, but in Field-Marshal Wellington's Colleges, in stone tombs where our ancient souls perish. So why should Napole'on be mispronounced, why should Paree be called Paris, should all the goods of this beautiful world of La France made by Le Bon Dieu for humanity's freedom, of Italy of a thousand Madonas, of Greece, ancient classic land, come via the Tilbury Docks, in foreign galleons, with repellant iron projections? The Virgin Queen is not on board with Raleigh and Shakespeare, and Beaumont and Fletcher, nor is the Great Akbar in Delhi, to be pronounced Dilhi. Galleons of Merrie England are a pleasant spectacle for Englishmen, uncomfortable for many nations including Italians, French, Egyptians and peoples who reside near Heligoland and Calcutta. We do not like to hear Napoleon mispronounced on the Bellerophon, pronounced in the English way. Our friends the Bengalis are fairly well-known to talk in Bengali wherever they go, not only by the banks of the Ganges, but by the banks of the Thames, and also on the sea-coast of England, in the corridors of English colleges and in Tralalgar Square, but they pronounce some words a l'anglais, including Napo'eon. Those of us who are willing to import all the goods of this beautiful world in the ports of our spiritual hinterland, will realise without any strain, that situated as we are, we can never be too careful what goods we land, lest our children suffer as we have suffered.

Huschke's Cologne Water

For keeping the patient quiet and fresh the Huschke's Eau de Cologne is considered the best. A small quantity of this Eau de Cologne add to water while washing makes it very pleasant and refreshing. It is very efficacious for travellers and persons suffering from headache. After gymnastic exercise an application of small quantity on the face gives relief to tired persons.

Representative: ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Buildings, Bombay.

About Studios And Stars



Miss Ratnaprabha and Desai in "Mahatma."

THE HUMAN SIDE OF FILM ACTING

The Directors Without Observation And Experience

(By YUSUFF KHERIATI).

Mr. Yusuff Kheriati, in the following thoughtful article demands "higher qualifications, than mere technical" intelligence from Indian film-directors. He finds them inexperienced and unobservant of the human side of life in India.

An impression persists in the Indian film world that anyone endowed with ordinary intelligence, a university degree and a technical practice in the studios of Germany and America, is quite fit to discharge the duties of a film-director. If directors can be trained so easily, Hollywood would not pay such fabulous salaries to some of the directors, about which we daily read in the newspapers.

The names of Carl Laemelle, Cecil B. De. Mille, King Vidor and Alexander Korda are familiar to every cinema-goer, and when we see some of the character pictures directed by them, we do not fail to realize the profound knowledge of human nature, human failures depicted true to life, and human frailties worked out in the plots, possessed by these directors. It is this understanding of human trait that has placed them on the high positions they enjoy, The Director, must have passed through the mill of experience—bitter and sweet—blended together—to faithfully portray the feelings and emotions on the faces of actors and actresses, appropriate to the 'situations' in the plot, which he is directing.

The average educated Indian youth, who is enamoured of Hollywood hits, finds it very difficult to reconcile the high standard of taste, cultivated through seeing pictures, directed by a De. Mille or a King Vidor. The Indian motion picture industry will take years to produced a "Cleopatra" or a "Our Daily Bread," but that does not mean that our cinema industry must not demand higher qualifications from its film directors.

In "Hunter-Vali" a Wadia production, there is so much inordinate 'laughing' by all the principal actors—the villain—the hero and the heroine—that instead of conveying to the spectator a feeling of 'derision' in some 'situations' the effect altogether was ridiculous.

"Chuckling" and 'laughing' are two distinct movements to be applied very conservatively, yet no distinction is seen at all.

In "Dev Das," a New Theatres' release, so many of the situations were overacted. "Ecstasy" and 'dejection' had their full play but that happy mean, which gives pleasure and brings out an exclamation of satisfaction was lacking. The acting of the hero Saigal was found irritating. Again, the same errors were visible in "Savki Ma," or "Stepmother," where Gul Hamid's soliloquy in his studio, could have been curbed down a little. Though this function is assigned to the editor and the dialogue-man, it is the director who has to bear the brunt.

"Astonishment" is portrayed in many Indian films, by the heroine, stupidly starring with an expressionless face. She must live her part and every muscle in the face must respond to the 'situation,' like the strings' vibration on the violin, when touched by the fingers.

"Joy" is another feeling never expressed correctly. The actor smiles, and makes gestures. The Indian director relies more on the meaning of the spoken words from the mouth of the actor, but never directs the actor to radiate a feeling of joy and happiness.

Jealousy is a characterization, which deserves a closer attention. Why ask the heroine to heave her bosom like the rising and falling of the sea instead of showing that feeling in the eyes? Jealousy kindles a fire of its own, which consumes everything before itself. It transports a feeling of dangerousness to the spectators.

Foolishness and clowning are two 'make-ups' frequently resorted to by our directors in comic acts, but very badly played on the screen. The foolishness and clowning of stage are quite different from the effects to be put on the screen. Let our directors investigate carefully the "Wheeler Woolsy" pictures for the modern touch in comic acts and the "Charlie Chaplin" tumbling and bumping into things would immediately vanish. Stage acting is antiquated and does not hold water on the screen.

Love and veneration are emotions badly mixed. Love must accompany admiration, which invigorates the whole atmosphere, while veneration can better be portrayed by modest demeanour. Love shines with outward light, and is discernible to the naked eye. Veneration is silent. Voice cultivation to express various feelings has its own scientific treatment.

He Never Uses Double

Charles Bickford is strictly anti-double. He does not believe in them. Inasmuch as his villain roles on the screen call for many precarious exploits, the red-haired he-man often is offered the services of a double. But for anything short of a plunge down a water-fall or a three-story drop, Bickford scorns aid and does the stunt himself.

It is no Hollywood secret that doubles, who really are stunt men, usually substitute for the stars in dangerous scenes. Ordinarily the stunt men alone are able to perform the stunts and escape with a whole skin.

Bickford, however, has been doing stunts for some twenty years on the stage and screen. You develop a technique after a while, he says.

Unaware of this side of Bickford's nature, Marion Gering, director of the Paramount musical "Rose of the Rancho," which brings Gladys Swarthout, Metropolitan Opera star to the screen, proffered Bickford a double for a fall down some steps. The tumble was to climax a big battle John Boles shoot Pickford, who collapses down the stairs.

"No doubles," Bickford decreed. "I'll do the tumble myself."

Whereupon Boles and Bickford engaged in mortal combat. Directly in front of the whirring camera, Boles fired. Bickford's grip loosened, his revolver clattered to the ground and he fell—down, down, down, turning over and over in his progress down the steps. He lay still.

"Cut!" cried Gering.

Bickford got to his feet with alacrity and brushed himself off. He inspected a couple of bruises on his elbows and some others on his knuckles.

"No damage," he chuckled. "But that last step almost fooled me."

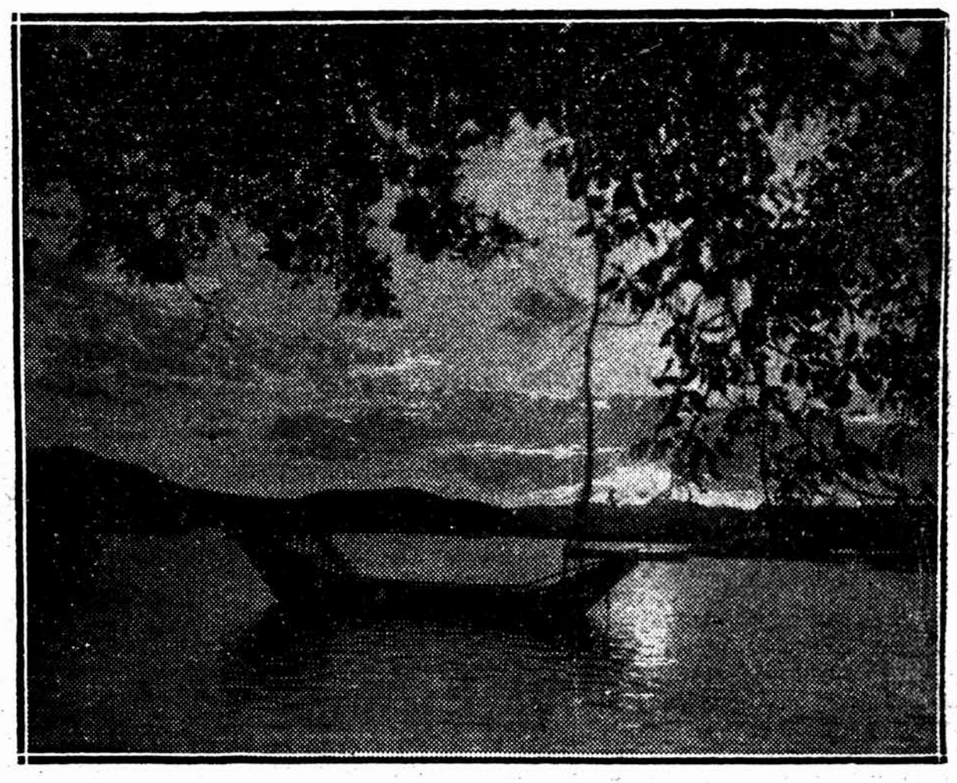
Afterward he explained that his anti-double attitude is a matter of pride. He is particularly insistent upon doing his own stunts for close shots.

"Doubles usually save themselves too much, although I don't blame them," Bickford said. "They have practiced tumbles so long that often the falls lack naturalness. And when Bickford tumbles in front of a camera, I want the folks in the audience to see him really take a fall."

From "Bharta-Ka-Bhavishya."

Around Theatre & Film Land

The Water Gate (Ganghor Ghat): Early morning scene.



Sunset on the Lake, Udaipur.

Excursion Party with Capt. Gladstone Solomon and staff.

Party out for sketching.

There is something charmingly simple, in Torans missed by Divali Annuals.

World Famous Spots Duplicated Near Hollywood

One of the unique jobs in a Hollywood studio is the location expert's. His telephone may ring and he be asked to supply within an hour a Swedish tundra, a reasonably-sized glacier, a chunk of the Riviera with flowering aloes, or a volcano. He has to be a geographer, a travel guide, an engineer and a scenic expert.

Some pictures are quite easy to locate for. Airplane stories need only a lot of sky, and ship yarns only water. Often the background of a film is a major triumph. That of "The Lives of A Bengal Lancer" was. When the film showed in London, two retired Indian majors wrote in to say how touched they were to see the depiction of the very crags they had trod on in the days beyond recall when they were just subalterns on the Afghan border.

Fred W. Harris, the location man for Paramount, dug up that background only thirty-five miles from the studio. Technically, it is a jumble of granite faults and cocene sandstone, but it couldn't be more Afghan if it tried. Nature obligingly saved Paramount a half million dollar expedition to the real Khyber Pass.

The location man found for Henry Hathaway a spot still nearer that was exactly like George Du Maurier's boyhood home in Passy, so he could film "Peter Ibbetson" in it. It is a bowl rimmed by wooded hills, and full of haze and azaleas.

It takes a sixth sense to find these things, and a knack for tramping around indefatigably and perceiving what the Romans called the "genius loci", or the ruling spirit of a place. Paramount recently annexed Sherwood Forest for a time. King Vidor filmed many sequences of "So Red the Rose" there. It is a heavily wooded and yet pastoral tract, with a pretty body of water. Parts of it recall the English forest where Robin Hood and Little John waylaid the rich burghers from Nottingham and rollicked with Friar Tuck. One corner of it would do very well for a New Hampshire countryside, another for a Scottish moor.

The joke is that it is only five miles away from the grim Eocene setting of the Lancers' picture.

* * * *

Fred MacMurray was the envy of the entire cast of "Hands Across the Table", Carole Lombard's starring vehicle, on a recent hot day. For the scenes that were being made, the script called for Fred to wear shorts throughout the entire day....

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A RAPID AND HUGE SUCCESS
IN EUROPE AND IN AMERICA

Books And Their Writers

MARRIAGE HYGIENE

MARRIAGE HYGIENE, Vol. II, No. I, August 1935. Rs. 2/8.

This issue contains several interesting articles. Mr. Kerr, Editor of the "New Generation," contributes a bold article on the "Old and the New Morality." He considers the old rule that 'nobody may have sexual experience till marriage" and says that though it may have been adequate when everybody married early, it must be disastrous under present conditions when 15 to 20 years elapse between puberty and marriage.

Dr. Ruth Young has a most obsectionable article on Birth Control, especially as it comes from the Director of the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, New Delhi. Dr. Young says: "If there is a section of the public which is opposed to birth control, it does not make itself heard or felt. The partisans of the movement, on the other hand, are very vocal." Dr. Young does not seem to know much about the opponents of the movement, or she would not have said so. I know from personal experience the amount of virulent abuse showered on workers in this field in the absence of arguments. Dr. Young says she is replying to the "baseless optimism" of the advocates of birth control in India, which may do the movement much harm if unchallenged. I have not met any advocate of birth control who pretends that it will "solve all of India's problems" and that it will prove "the master-key to social and economic Swaraj and even political Swaraj." Whatever she may mean by social Swaraj, nobody is foolish enough to rely on birth control for political Swaraj. One can quite understand that Dr. Young should be frightened at the very idea of political independence for India, but she need not lose her mental balance to the extent of blaming the advocates of birth control for their enthusiastic optimism. This makes one almost suspect Dr. Young of being an opponent of birth control herself. Is any useful work ever done without enthusiasm or optimism? She says that people do not appreciate the difficulties in the way. Well, if they don't, they soon find them out if they want to do any real work at all. And certainly it does not serve any useful purpose to damp people's enthusiasm if she at all considers it a good cause. The whole article is absurd if it comes from an advocate of birth control. Everybody knows that there is a great deal of educative work to be done and we do not need Dr. Young to tell us that, nor is it furthered in any way by articles of this type.

Some of the book reviews are exceedingly interesting though not all are sufficiently in a line with advanced thought e.g. Dr. Gladys Cox's appreciation of "Why Marry?" by Sybil Neville-Rolfe.

The Editorial Notes and Comments mention a series of lectures arranged for the benefit of laymen at a fee of Rs. 15/ for men, 10/ for women and 20/ for husband and wife, on Sex Functions, Diseases, etc. It appears that 42 persons took advantage of these in spite of the high fees charged. It is interesting to note that the similar series delivered in London by Dr. Norman Haire was arranged at a fee of Sh. 10 per head, which is much less than it appears if one compares the standard of living in Bombay and London. Dr. Pillay evidently believes in catering for the rich. It is stated that the lecturers did not accept any fees, any more than Dr. Norman Haire in London, and that the profits are to be credited to the journal.

Girgaum, Bombay. R. D. KARVE.

Saint Tukaram

SANTASHRESHTA TUKARAM (Marathi). By Jagannath Raghunath Ajgaonkar. Published by Mangesh Narayan Kulkarni, Karnatak Press, Bombay No. 2. Price, cloth-bound, Rs. 2; paper-bound, Re. 1-12.

There is no name in all Maharashtra and wherever the Marathi tongue is known, which is held in greater reverence and which is on the lips of more millions, including the most illiterate, than that of Tukaram, the peerless poet-saint of the 16th century. Though born of a lowly non-Brahman caste of grocers, and unlearned in the ancient lore which only the Brahmans could acquire, and though he and his family had to pass their lives in chronic poverty, facing, not unoften, actual starvation, Tukaram, by his matchless piety and the purity and simplicity of his character, achieved a pre-eminence before his death which was the envy as well as despair of the orthodox and conventionally-minded Brahmandom of his time, while it heartened every true believer in the spiritual democracy of the human soul. The times in which Tukaram lived witnessed a spiritual as well as political awakening in Maharashtra the like of which the land had not experienced for ages past and though to the last he remained unaffected by the political resurgence which was taking place everywhere around him through the instrumentality of Shivaji and his patriotic band, there can be no doubt that he contributed very materially, by his spiritual preachings, to mould and shape the Maharashtrian character and to hearten the daring spirits who were engaged in emancipating their land. The secret visit which Shivaji paid to the saint regardless of the serious risk he was running of capture by his enemies, shows the very real character of the influence, albeit indirect, which Tukaram was exercising on even the highest in the land.

The present is a critical biography of the saint by one who may be truly described as the biographer of the poet-saints of Maharashtra. Mr. Ajgaonkar has been publishing for some years past a series of biographies, entitled "Maharashtra Kavi Charitra," of all known Marathi poets and saints of the past, and the present one, of the greatest of them all, puts, so to say, the finishing touch on the grand panoramic picture of the spiritual side of medieval Maharashtra which he has been painting. We have said that the present biography is a critical one, but from the very nature of the materials of the life-story of the saint, which have come down to us from contemporary as well as later writers, it is impossible that any modern biographer can be too critical of these materials. So many incredibly "miraculous" events have been reported of the saint, including his most mysterious end, by contemporaries, that with his present limited means of gleaning the grain of truth from the debris-heap of tradition, he would, indeed, be a bold critic who would declare that every one of the reported mysterious happenings is a myth concocted by the blind admirers of Tukaram. However that be, Mr. Ajgaonkar has accomplished his task in a very creditable manner, neither heightening nor toning down unduly the "lights" in his portraiture of the saint. And yet, what a supremely lovable and noble personality is revealed in the picture! Tukaram was truly one of the finest flowers of humanity of all time. The "abhangas," which he has left behind by thousands, are a miracle of beauty, though composed in the homeliest of vocabulary. Their power of visualization of the subjects treated of may truly be said to be unmatched in Marathi literature. Mr. Ajgaonkar's biography is a fairly exhaustive work and traverses all the aspects of Tukaram's life-work. It constitutes a safe guide to a knowledge of the career of Tukaram as well as an illuminating portraiture of the saint.

The printing of the book in the Karnatak Press is a guarantee of clean and beautiful workmanship.

NEW NOVELS

THE CLUE OF THE GREEN EYED GIRL. By Nigel Brumoy. Messrs. Ward Lock & Co., London).

The story of a girl—a detective fiction writer—who in her passion for a real subject for her 'plot' goes after a homicidal maniac. The police are after the girl, as she presents the only clue to the murder, inasmuch as she seems to be the only person to have known the murdered and the murderer. The circumstantial evidence is blown up by the fortunate arrival of an elderly friend of the girl and the complete explanation given by him of the girl's strange conduct. The police get really anxious about the safety of the girl and the story ends with a happy interlude of love.

A story of murder and detection. The book makes interesting reading, though a bit difficult to follow in the very beginning, because of the more surprising revelations than mere orthodox detection.

* * * *

WITH THE LID OFF. By Joan Conquest. (T. Warner Laurie & Co., London.)

London slums are said to be the worst in the world and this book gives us an intimate picture of slum life in the raw. The author reveals a profound understanding of slum psychology and shows how by very easy stages the slum child passes through the whole gamut of criminal experiences and finally emerges as a hardened criminal.

The story is laid in the future. The theme of the book of Four Kennel, Four Dog.

Clean Kennel, clean dog," and to demonstrate clearly the effect of environment on character the author conceives the brilliant idea of substituting a new-born slum child for a new born heir of the aristocracy. The little blue-blood is made to live the life of slum-child, wallowing in its filth and misery, its tender soul embittered by the suffering, and the callous cruelty that it sees every day before it. In time the child grows up to be the most powerful slum leader, Peter Stirrup, whose life mission it is to rescue his slum brothers and sisters from the crime and ignorance of life in the slums. The slum babe, starting with all the initial advantage of a life that never knows want finally becomes the most brilliant barrister whose ambition in life is to become "Slum K.C."

Peter Stirrup fans the flames of slum discontent and by threatening the Prime Minister with bloodshed and chaos, induces him to give him the Slum Portfolio. And then to a rant audience listening to him from all parts of the world

(Continued on page 20)

SAINT RUPKALA OF BIHAR

SHRI RUPKALA—HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS, by A. B. N. Sinha, Khadya Vilas Press, Patna. Re. 1.

The cult of Bhakti in India synchronizes with the firm establishment of Muslim rule. It arose and took deep roots in all parts of India as they came under Muslim rule one by one. Maharashtra was a land of saints 'par excellence' 300 years ago. But Bihar and U. P. had saints far earlier than that because Muslims first conquered those parts and then went to the Deccan. The originator of the cult was Ramanujam but it was Shri Ramananda who rejuvenated it in upper India 800 years ago giving it the name of Shri Sampradaya.

The charms of Bhakti are irresistible and it draws its devotees from all classes and ranks.

Bhagwan Prasad who was a district inspector of schools, was a Bhakta throughout his life and devoted himself wholly and solely to Bhakti after retirement. It was only after retirement that he could be a Bhakta and Bhakta alone, as earlier in life he had to marry and enter 'Grihasthashram' out of deference to his father's wishes. After retiring he led a hermit's life at Ayodhya and took the name of Rupkala.

He was born in 1840. Both his father and grandfather were employed in an indigo concern. His father was a scholar in Sanskrit having some books to his credit. He was a devout and God-fearing man. No wonder that Bhagwan Prasad should have had the seed of Bhakti planted in him.

Bhagwan Prasad wrote many books bearing on Bhakti while he was in service in the Educational Department. One of his books "Bhaktakamal" has been mentioned as a standard book in the Encyclopaedia of Religions.

He was a very broadminded man. The book under review narrates some incidents about him which show that he did not distinguish between Christ, Allah or Rama—they were all holy to him.

The author has told the tale of his life in a simple and appealing manner—quite befitting a disciple. In one chapter he has given the sayings and precepts of Shri Rupkala.

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Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

HOW WE HELP-FOREIGN ENTERPRISE AND PROPAGANDA—DR. CHANDULAL DESAI MAKES—OF ART CONVENIENT SCAPEGOAT—FLABBY NATIONALISM—NATIONAL IMPORTANCE OF MUSIC—GUJARAT VIDYAPITH—CHORUS SINGING—THE MAHARASHTRA SANGEET SAMITEE—NOT PROVINCIAL.

Dr. Chandulal Desai informed a "Tarunna" Vile Parle audience that he was not an antagonist to art. He also claimed to be, like them, young—a "Tarunna". And, he proceeded immediately to undermine both these claims. He seemed to see in some of the decadent stage manifestations of "Garba" the beginning and end of art. On the basis of what he thought he saw of art in India at the present moment he elaborated analogies, presumably historic, of what happened to Greece and Rome, and also to India of the Mughals.

Puritan Fetish

But young and enlightened India now seeks and demands from those eager to influence its life, thought and activities something more positive, concretely practical than puritanical fetish or ascetic reformism. Nationally-minded intellectuals have a right to feel dissatisfied and a duty to protest against the vague and futile attitude of individual approval or disapproval of questions and problems of vital national importance. Perhaps, Dr. Desai has not read the same text books of history, that some of the "tarunnas" whom he addressed have read. Perhaps, he has not analysed historic processes and institutions as they have now begun to analyse. Quite possibly his mental outlook on art has been the unavoidable result of the system of education initiated by the nation of "shop-keepers" which he disapproves but the actual results of which he has not, obviouly, psycho-analysed for himself. His reading of the past thus remains undeterminate. But his guidance of the present cannot and ought not to remain undeterminate. If he is not, as he said he was not, hostile to art, what precisely does he expect from art? What is, exactly, his idea of the place of art in national life? Evidently, he does not know enough of the conditions of art actually existing in the country to know that the decadent stage manifestations he had the chance to observe and disapprove have had nothing to do with art.

Study The Young Mind

Dr. Desai must stir out of his accustomed world to know that there are attitudes, problems and objectives other than the petty personal ambitions which more often than not prompt the decadent exhibitions of "Garba". It is worse than futile to make of art the conveniently fashionable scapegoat. If Dr. Chandulal Desai would speak to the young, preach to the young, and claim to be young, he should make an earnest effort to understand the young, examine and discuss and help to solve the problems of the young. He cannot preserve the privileges of the old to preach and at the same time claim the sympathy of the young for the irresponsible privilege and the uninformed sermon. If Dr. Chandulal Desai had but the faintest idea of the actual conditions of art in India, if he had known of the heroic and almost desperate struggles against foreign enterprise and propaganda which the community of artists outcasted by all political parties hired for menial service by money-lenders and the parasites in "Society", disowned by antiquarian exponents of culture and pseudo-reformers, has to carry on day to day, he would have given the young exponents of art something more helpful than the futile, lofty disapproval of elderly wisdom.

National Place Of Art Undefined

Young India wants to know the precise place of art in national life Dr. Desai and men and women in his rank propose to assign. All appreciation, all criticism, all opinion and discussion of art should be subordinated to and directed on that basis. Dr. Desai cannot claim to be young if he cannot and does not qualify the claim by understanding the aspirations as well as the problems of the young mind. And, the young mind regards art as one of the most dynamic instruments of educational, social and national reconstruction. The young architect, painter, sculptor, musician, dancer, film-player, actor, playwright all seek definite guidance.

Mr. K. C. DEY,

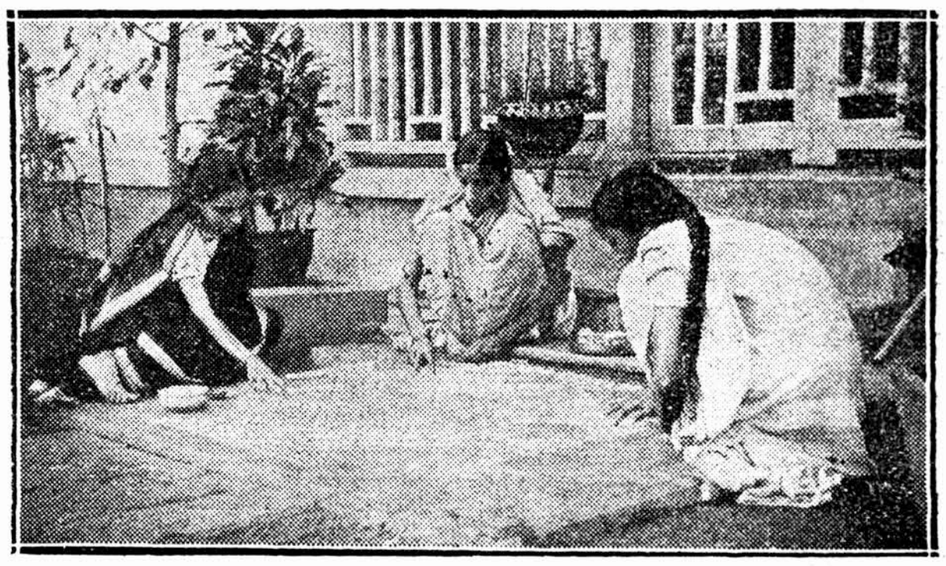
the famous singer.

practicable help from him, not merely "sympathy" and lofty sermons.

Academic "sympathy" and lofty sermons of approval and disapproval will not, he ought to know, increase the ranks of national workers. They can only increase the burdensome "leaders" Dr. Desai has influence with those directing the Gujarat Vidyapith. Let him, for example, begin to guide its instruction in music in a manner definitely and educatively national. Let it start with chorus singing, the first obvious discipline for organised collective, team work.

Planned Economy

The unintelligent helplessness with which we, in India, respond on occasions of national festivals, assemblies and demonstrations to national songs is a deplorably eloquent and painful testimony to our "national" education and endeavour. National experience, almost in every modern country outside India, has taught the indispensable necessity of the planned-economy of national resources. In India, the mid-Victorian "laissez faire" attitude and the consequent national wastage still persist. In no other domain of national life is that individual "laissez faire", nationally irresponsible attitude so dominantly persistent as in the domain of art, education and culture. In no other domain of national life is the wastage and damage of national resources so permanently harmful as in these domains. The place of art in national life, the national objectives of art, are not at all discussed much less defined. So that, both in its appreciation and criticism there is no tangible basis of judgment and the individual is entirely free to label and libel art as expediency, political or social, dictates. The Gujarati Sahitya Parishad, if it can with the help of Gujarati intellectuals define the status, function and future of art in national life, will have rendered great national service.



Aspects of art overlooked by Divali Annuals.

Flabby Nationalism

Let us wait and see what the young Gujarati intellectuals have to say to antiquated wisdom and uninformed sermons. Here is, the chance for the Parishad as well as for "advanced" or shall we say "radical" workers? Will they miss it or worse compromise it? Will they have the courage of their intellectual convictions or the wisdom of easy academic expediency? The days of flabby nationalism are over.

Sangeet Samitee

The Maharastra Sangeet Samittee, inaugurated last year by the Maharashtra Music Conference has issued an appeal to the public for support. Mr. M. R. Jayakar is the president and Mr. B. S. Sukhthankar is the chairman of the Standing Committee. Messrs M. D. Pai and B. R. Deodhar are Joint Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers. In explaining the objects of the appeal the Samitee, rightly, stresses the fact that the word "Maharashtra" has been used to indicate the field within which the main centres of the activities of the Samitee shall, for the present, lie and does not indicate the limitation of the activities to either the provincial or linguistic area primarily indicated by the word". It is right that the position of the Samitee has been thus clarified.

Canker Of Provincialism

There is hardly anything as devitalising as provincialism in art. And, one could expect from a Samitee presided over by Mr. Jayakar who has been rightly emphasising the unifying potentialities of art no less than this strong and unequivocal disclaimer about provincialism. One, therefore, hopes that one will soon find on the Samitee executive responsible names from provinces other than those representing its present name and restricted area of activities. The Samitee, it is needless to maintain, deserves the widest practical support.

THE MONTH'S MUSIC

Hindustani, Gujarati And Urdu Records

Gramophone records of Urdu, Hindustani and Gujarati songs and of instrumental music issued this month by the H.M.V. Company leave a wide field of choice for the students and lovers of Indian music. There are here versatile musicians who have acquired great popularity. They supply the popular demand for "Gazals" "Quavalis" and similarly light music.

Miss Harimati (6505), Ali Hussein and party (6507), Kaloo Quawal and party (6509), Miss Indubala (6505), Master Rahmtulla (6504) and Mr. Yusuf Effendi (10703) indicate the contribution to popular music. Mr. Yusuf Effendi's patient rendering and subdued instrumental accompaniment are a marked distinction.

Mr. Laloobhai (5490) and Miss Rajkumari (5491) songs offer the usual comic fare of the Gujarati theatre. Miss Shipley's record (6511) would have had greater charm if the pitch and voice had been less sharp.

Mr. G. N. Joshi (5733) and Prof. Vyas (5772) select religious subjects for their songs. With clear diction and the steady development of the melody, Mr. Joshi emphasies well the meaning as well as the music of the Bhajans. Prof. Vyas' style is distinguished by vigour in "tans" and accurate workmanship. Mr. Agani's (5775) and Mr. K. C. Day's (6520) songs rightly compel attention. They have intrinsic merit. Mr. Agani's "Dhani" is remarkable by the balance between the accuracy of the "Raga" notes and the charm of the voice. Mr. Day's modulations particularly his clear evolution of Pitch and the volume of his voice and style have deservedly established his artistic reputation. Lastly, the H.M.V. Company has enriched its stock by issuing the flute record by Mr. Savalramji of Nagpur (5932). The different tonal value and delicate handling of the instrument require responsive attention and the discriminating mind. The H.M.V. Company would be rendering a distinct service if it could increase the present stock of instrumental music with the records of the type of Savalramji's Flute solo ("Kafi" and "Tilak Kamod."

THE ROMANCE OF HARDAYAL

(The story of a man's perseverance in bringing round his orthodox wife to share his cosmopolitan views and to make her move in modern Indian society).

(By S. RAO)

In the front verandah of the bungalow, Hardayal found Draupadi slumped dejectedly in a Hurlington—the intoxicating perfume of the Mogra-flowers seemed to overpower her, especially on a hot summer's evening like this. The silver on her well-shaped feet and the Champa-flowers in her hair, were such a splendid contrast to the girls he had met in the West.

"I tried very much to get away from office, but really, I could not, there were so many papers to sign..... By the way, dearest, I have to go on circuit. Would you not like to come with me?"

"Yes; of course, I will," she replied. "It will be so lonely for me to stay out in this big bungalow all by myself."

* * * *

They had spent their honeymoon in a lonely dark-bungalow. This was really distasteful to the father and mother-in-law. The idea was too Western. Hardayal had lately returned from England and was posted as Civil Engineer of Khushalpore. In his college days he had acquired all the culture of the West and was trying his very best to blend the customs of the East and West.

A good tennis-player and an all-round athlete, he was liked by his college professors and their families. He had spent most of his time in English society—soirees, dinner parties and the like. He was very fond of music—piano in particular,—but, drinking and smoking was distasteful to him.

Hardayal did not experiment with his wife's training, he let her run the whole show in her own way. And now he was seated on the floor, while the shy bride with her sari border drooping over her eyes, silently placed the dishes before him, and stood watching him eat. He mused to himself, why all this could not be done away with. It suited India admirably in the past. These days are a mere 'rush and go'—modern Indian society was rapidly changing from the old to something very different.

Just fancy with a whole host of servants from the Brahmin-cook to the kitchen-maid, tea never came in time and when it did turn up, the tea was mixed with a great deal of sugar and a lot of milk!

"Who mixed this tea, Draupadi?"

"The Brahmin cook," came the reply, in a voice scarcely audible.

"Will you kindly try and do it yourself next time?' A teaspoonful of sugar and a little milk is quite good enough. This is really unfit for anybody to drink, will you just taste it yourself?"

"I do not drink tea and, therefore, do not know."

Her eyes were troubled, but embarrassment seemed to emphasize the beauty of them.

"I am sorry, indeed! I did not mean to hurt your feeling. What I meant to say was—these servants, if left to have their own way, will give you a lot of trouble in the long run—don't you think so?"

"Yes," said Draupadi, with warmth, "I'll try."

"Ah! that's awfully good of you!"

* * * *

One fine evening, Draupadi was remonstrating with her servant-maid—"Oh, you moon behind the cooking pots," said she, "how dare you carry the tea tray to the Saheb's room when I had ordered Ram Singh to attend on the Saheb? I have heard a lot about you. Now, you do not try it again," said she, wringing her ear. This was enough for the pretentious girl, who started crying in the kitchen in a loud voice.

Hardayal had returned from the club and swung into his room hat in hand, only to find a disturbed atmosphere in the quiet household.

He stood listening for a while and heard his wife reprimanding the girl. Just then Draupadi came into his room to see to the lights. She was confused to see him inside.

"Why are you so rude to that poor girl, Draupadi?"

"And why do you defend her so?" she retorted, in a long drawn breath. "That girl is a mischievous thing."

"Yes! but you can do things quietly, could you not?"

As she went out of the room, he watched her beautiful form and figure.

Let us live, he thought, freely, constructively, happily. If conventions or prejudice harm and stifle, then rise above them. Tolerance and love bridge all barriers and will ever guide us aright in what to take and what to leave, as we journey through life's way in no spirit of defiance but in the large spirit of expansion and progression. Let us look bravely forward and upward, nor look too much behind.

Hardayal was no pessimist, but he had taken every opportunity to bring his wife round and show her the ways of modern Indian society.

Draupadi with a light-heart began to learn and act, which was a great achievement to the peace and happiness of their new-made home.

* * * *

In the course of three years a wonderful change had come over Draupadi. Hardayal at last had succeeded and now she was as elegant an hostess as any fine lady can be.

All the higher officials at Khushalpore were somehow Indians from the Commissioner downwards and it was in such society, Draupadi took her place and played the hostess at a soiree in her own bungalow.

Cars began to arrive one by one and as the guests alighted they were warmly greeted by Mrs. Dayal, and led to the drawing-room, where already one of the guests, an Indian lady, was playing a piece from Beethoven's Sonatas.

There was whispering among the elderly ladies of Khushalpore how Dayal could have educated her so much—she must be a very clever girl.

"She talks English perfectly, doesn't she?" said Mrs. Rahaman, the Doctor's wife.

"I hear," said her 'vis-a-vis', "she had an English lady as companion-tutor."

"I am sure he has spent a lot of time and money over her," added the Collector's wife. "What silly fools men are really," said Mrs. Rahaman, "when one can pick up scores of highly educated women all over India now-a-days."

There was a hush when Draupadi came along with a tray of cakes in a pale blue georgette with a gold border worked in sequins. She had elegant brocade shoes and in her hair was a dark red rose.

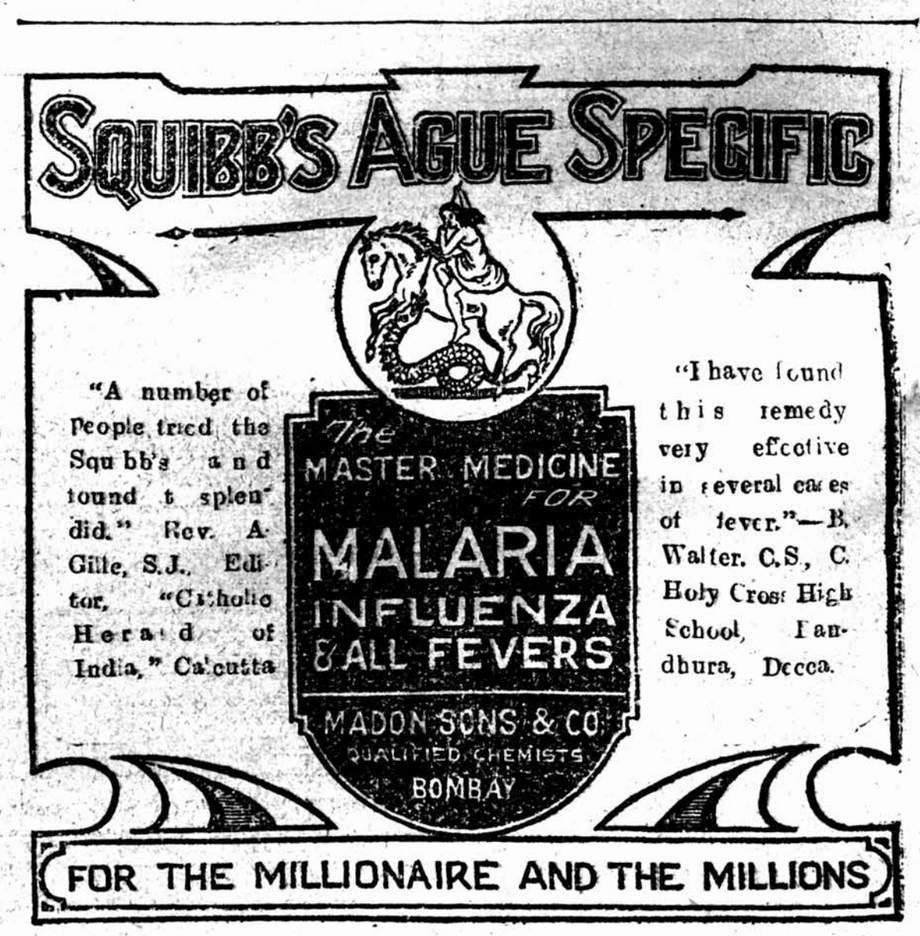
The men were looking from behind their tea cups, ready to do some little service for her.

It was Dayal's triumph rather, as the old Brahmin cook was nowhere to be seen—in his stead an old Mohammadan butler with a number of "khidmatgars" came up with cakes and sweets as Draupadi was playing a classical piece on the piano.

Tact is a quality of really fine minds and when such a thing is exercised in a family by the head of the house, all the little squabbles and anxieties vanish and in its place a congenial atmosphere pervades.

It is all the outcome of genuine love. Love is the only bow in life's dark cloud.

It is the air and light of every heart, builder of every Home.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SOKOL

Unique Physical Culture Movement In Czechoslovakia Makes Rapid Strides

"Within the last few years greatly increased attention has been paid in this country to the physical fitness of our people; conferences are being held and organisations set up to encourage bodily development on sound lines and the "Keep Fit" movement is growing, especially in the North, and this applies not only to the young but to all ages. It is interesting, therefore, to learn what is being done in this direction in other countries, and a recent visit to Czecho-Slovakia afforded me an opportunity of getting into touch with the great Sokol Movement and the fine work it has been doing for so many years," writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian."

Sokol (meaning Falcon) was started in Bohemia as far back as 1872 by Professor Fugner and Dr. Tyrs, and all through the difficult years while Bohemia was struggling for her freedom Sokol was not only kept alive but greatly developed its activities and now flourishes in what were Bohemia.

"Seen the Admiral?"
"Well, sir, he was standin' in front of our gun when he gave the order to fire."

Slovakia, Moravia, Silesia, and Ruthenia, and has flowed over into Rumania, Austria, and Yugo-Slavia.

To attain its object—namely, the development of the national physique—the early promoters went no farther than employing gymnastics, mostly in the open, rhythmic marching, and exercises in mass formation; this is still the official programme, but it has been gradually and informally extended by the countless branches of Sokol; these enjoy perfect freedom in their choice of activities, and to-day football, netball, swimming, boating, ski-ing, hiking, camping, and general field sports, together with youth hostels, &c., are found everywhere as part of their programme. During the long winter evenings rooms and halls are rented, and activities similar to those found in the youth organisations in this country are organised.

THE PRAGUE STADIUM.

The centre of the movement is at Praha (Prague), where I saw a most interesting collection of photographs and trophies giving one an idea of Sokol development during bygone years. I also visited the vast stadium, capable of accommodating 70,000 spectators, where international "Sokolites" (if one may coin a word) meet every six years to go through their various exercises; a great day for Praha, whose streets are thronged by the vast procession of athletes. The president of the movement is Dr. Bakovsky, and the organisation works through endless committees up and down the country dealing with the different activities which Sokol encourages. I was extraordinarily fortunate in meeting young Fugner in the village where I was staying; he is the grand-nephew of one of the original founders and an undergraduate of Praha University, who luckily spoke French, for the Czech language is beyond an ordinary mortal, and most of my knowledge of Sokol was gathered from this charming and enthusiastic boy.

Early on the first Sunday of my stay the village was alive with music and marching, and on inquiry I found it was a gathering not of Sokol but of the Maccabees, the Jewish equivalent of Sokol. The Roman Catholics also have their equivalent and call it "Orel" (meaning Eagle), and the Labour Sokol is known by their letters D. T. J. Band music always figures largely at their meetings.

NO AGE-LIMIT.

Membership of Sokol is open to all and sundry, there being no age-limit. The annual subscription for children is 2s. 6d. and for adults 13s. 6d. Girls and women form a considerable proportion of the total membership, and the branches generally manage to carry on their finances successfully through their members' subscriptions and the entrance fees paid by spectators at their numerous displays. As far as I could gather there is no particular difficulty in finding fields and open spaces for their physical exercises and games.

On my asking young Fugner whether the Czecho-Slovakian Government recognised Sokol and aided it by giving it an annual grant he smiled and said that the boot was rather on the other leg, for it was Sokol that helped the State by bringing together the people of the different countries forming the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia and so making for quicker fusion and a more intense national feeling.

Sokol is entirely free from any political or military influence. It has its own colours and very simple dress, and during its mass displays their costume is mostly conspicuous by its absence. Each squad has its own leader, whose services are entirely voluntary.

Has not the time arrived when some sort of liaison might very usefully be established between Sokol and our different youth movements, or, rather, between the different nations who recognise the great value of this work and who practise it? We can all learn from each other. True, there are the Olympic Games, but that is another story.

The Governor, Gargiya Niwas,
The Bennett College, Beawar,
Sheffield, Rajputana,
England. India.

Dear Governor,

I thank you for your letter of the 13th ult. conveying your congratulations on my success at the Final examination of the Incorporated Secretaries Association. It is mainly due to the excellent reference library of the College, and the promptness, and the keen interest of the College staff taken in me during the period of my studies.

Thanking you, Yours sincerely,

B. D. GARGIYA.

3 LETTERS

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With best wishes for your continued success,

Yours faithfully,

DUDLEY CLAYTON.

OPEN LETTER TO PARENTS.

Dear Sir or Madam,—When your children first arrived they brought with them a wonderful lot of sunshine. Later you became proud of the intelligence they displayed, but still later you became anxious as to what would become of them in the future. Perhaps you were anxious when you visualised them as grown men and women. Even with plenty of money it is not always easy to select the right career, and a parent is sometimes inclined to ask advice of some relative and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that relative knows nothing at all about the possibilities of employment. Why not let me relieve you of some of your anxieties? In fact, why not let me be their Father? We do not profess to act as an employment agency, but the nature of our business compels us to keep an eye upon the class of men and women that are wanted and who wants them. There are some people who manufacture an article and put it on the market to sell. We do not do that; we work in exactly the opposite direction. We find out what employers want and we train our students to fill those jobs. We have to be experts in the matter of employment, progress and prosperity. If you have any anxieties at all as to what your sons or daughters should be, write to me, or better still, let them write to me personally—Fatherly Advice Department—and tell me their likes and dislikes, and I will give sound, practical advice as to the possibilities of a vocation and how to succeed in it. Yours sincerely,

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (contd.)

Mr. Faiz Ahmad of Mangrol (Kathiawar), who has set up a record in Sorath Pranth as a fast scorer. He scored 108 runs before the lunch interval in the Kathiawar Quadrangular contest between the Sorath and Jhalawar teams which ended at Wadhwan in a win for the Sorath Prant Eleven by an innings and 73 runs.

NEW NOVELS

(Continued from page 16)

he unfolds his imperial plan for the welfare of the people. Hereafter there is to be no room for a mere politician in the Government. It is to be a Government by experts. An aristocracy of intellect.

Gradually he shows to the world how everyone can have a fair share in the good things of the earth and for every objection that is raised he has got an expert in that particular branch ready with an answer or a solution. Educationists, eugenists, railroad magnates, bankers, everyone of those and experts in every branch collaborate with the slum leader and show how easy it is to convert the whole of England, nay the whole world in a gardan land of love, sunshines and laughter.

To his audience Peter Stirrup says: "The pickaxe and the drill are all very well and are absolutely necessary in this great question of a nation's life, but education, is of course, the crane or the lever which will ultimately lift my people right out of the filthy, almost illiterate bog in which the majority of the neglected. so-called masses are now stuck."

Frankness and daring are characteristic of the author who ruthlessly exposes the criminal indifferences of the propertied classes in perpetuating miserable and crime-engendering conditions and allowing vast numbers of their own brothers and sisters to exist in houses unfit even for animal habitation. The language and idiom of the slum, have been adhered to and this lends colour to the vivid picture we have of slum life.

In spite of the vast potentialities of the theme, the originality of the solution and the facile pen which the author wields, there is a certain amount of tedious repetition and the book has a slight tendency to drag. It will nevertheless repay reading.

* * * *

THE GREEN LANTERN. By Ben Bolt. Ward Lock & Co.

The Honourable Bill Pallisier is yet another of those aristocrats who for the benefit of readers and writers of detective fiction and incidentally for his own joins hands unofficially with the official police force and succeeds in unearthing a gang of American crooks who in the most approved Chicago manner have succeeded in kidnapping Michael Swinnerton, a member of the American Diplomatic Corps who has some valuable official documents in his possession. How the Honourable Bill manages to subvert their nefarious designs as well as those of some dozen slit-eyed, fellow gentlemen from across the seas, how he is hoodwinked by a "gangsters' moll" and confined in the very house where Michael has been stowed away, how he converts a romantic attachment for Swinnerton's sister and how everything in the end works out to the eternal glory of God and the satisfaction of right-minded readers is all very amusingly and succinctly related. The non-British reader might be inclined to weary of Mr. Ben Bolt's constantly recurring elogiums of British justice, however well-founded they may be but that does not detract from the value of the book which is sprightly and readable and calculated to lull the tedium of an idle hour.

H.C.V.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

"INQILAB-E-FRANCE. By Maulvi Abdul Qadir, B.A. (Jamia). Maktaba-e-Jamia, Quaraul Bagh, Delhi. Crown 8 vo. Pp. 163. Annas 12.

It is not a historical treatise on the French Revolution dealing with each and every matter pertaining to it with the exactness of a historian, but the author, who has fully made the subject his own, describes that event of world-wide importance like a story caring only for the general principles underlying the same. He describes it, as if with a gusto, in 21 small chapters, all of which are of absorbing interest. The language befits the occasion and the author deserves congratulation for performing his task in a laudable manner.

* * * *

"ANJAM." By Muhammad Mujib, B.A., Professor, Jamia-e-Miilia, Delhi, Maktaba-e-Jamia, Qaraul Bagh, Delhi, Crown 8 vo. Pp. 114. Annas 12.

It is a two-act drama, depicting the life of a rich person who wants solace in the company of the so-called religious "Pirs" but instead finds that he is daily being fleeced under one pretext or the other, ultimately falling a victim to their machinations. One cannot but feel sympathy for Shaikh Najmuddin in his mental sufferings which, again, are the work of the "Pirs." The death of the Shaikh in peculiar circumstances is not, however, unexpected, since it was a foregone conclusion. But it is painful to see how the so-called spiritual teachers who always hanker after money, overdo things for self-gratification. Our ignorant people are in their grip and it is no knowing how long the present state will last.

* * * *

"MIRAT-UL-GHALIB." By Saiyed Wahiduddin "Be-Khud," Janashin-e-Dagh. Azad Book Depot, Kucha-e-Chelan, Delhi. Crown 8 vo. Pp. 347. Rs. 2-12.

There is a Persian couplet of Ghalib to the effect that a proper appreciation of his poetry will be made only when he is no more. And this is literally true. For we see that the educated classes, both among the Hindus and the Musalmans, are, with the passing of time, taking more and more to the study of his Urdu poetry. It is a pity that his Persian poetry is not studied with the same earnestness as is the case with his Urdu poetry, but it is partly due to the fact that Persian is gradually losing ground in favour of Urdu.

So far two or three commentaries of Ghalib's Urdu diwan have appeared. One is by Maulana Hasrat Mohani, but it only tackles such couplets of Ghalib as defy understanding by a common student of Urdu. For this reason its utility is only limited. Another commentary was written by the late Maulana Tabatabai, the famous translator, in Urdu, of Gray's Elegy. It is an exhaustive work but it is in a language which is sometimes hard to follow. The present work is free from these limitations and has been written by a person who is himself a poet of great distinction and the "Janashin" of Dagh, the greatest lyric poet after Ghalib. "Be-Khud" belongs to Delhi and hence he writes in a style which is as simple as it is elegant. No student of Ghalib should miss this work.

Mr. Agha Mahammad Tahir who is a grandson of the late Maulana Mohamad Hussein Asad is to be congratulated that he got a very lucid book written by Bekhud Dehlavi concerning the most original poet of the Urdu language.

The general get-up of this commentary is quite decent.

Kumar Shree Abdulkhaliq, heir-apparent of Mangrol (Kathiawar) who has led his Sorath Frant Cricket team from victory to victory during the current season. His team not only triumphed over Lahore Government College team, Ahmedabad Gujarat College team, Bhavnagar State Railway team, Junagadh Gymkhana team and Porbandar State team, but it has likewise scored victories twice over Gohelwar Prant team and once over Jhalawar Prant team in the Kathiawar Quadrangular Cricket Carnival.

"Lokshikshan"

The Lokshikshan (Marathi Magazine), October, 1935:—

The latest issue of this magazine is sure to appeal to its large number of readers. The appreciation of John Masefield, the article on the Mahabharat, and the short story are all interesting. The reviews of current affairs, as usual, are written with care and insight. We trust that the Lokshikshan will soon attain an assured place among Marathi periodicals.

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GUIDE TO MOTOR VEHICLE LAW AND RULES by M. M. Kotasthane, B. A., LL. B., Advocate, High Court. With the increase of motor traffic in India, a knowledge of the law on the subject, has become essential. This book is written in Gujerati. It gives, with necessary explanations and citations of case law, India Act VIII of 1914, the Bombay Motor Vehicle Rules, 1915, Public Conveyance (Motor Vehicles) Rules, 1922, and the Revised Rules to regulate the use of motor vehicles, let or plying for hire in public places outside the City of Bombay, amended upto the current year. The functions of motor parts and elementary rules as to driving, and a short index conclude the book. The book indicates a praiseworthy achievement of rendering the technical provisions of law into easy vernacular and a public spirited work, which should play a great part in life saving. The book is priced at Rs. 2-14 net.

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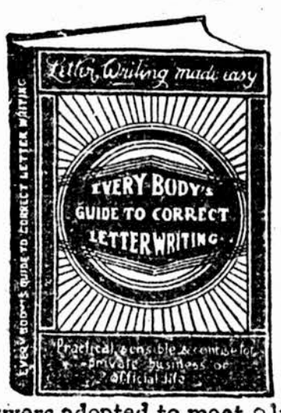

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HIS LIFE FOR HIS FRIEND

There is an infinite tenderness in the love that binds two hearts in friendship. Often, under circumstances inevitable it may even culminate in a tragedy. And the present writer lately attended the funeral procession of a young "Hero", who, by laying down his life for the sake of his friend, had consecrated his friendship. Indeed, such self-sacrifices are rare in the ordinary course of human existence, but their very rarity makes them the more striking.

Ferdinand and George were two ideal friends. They knew what it was to be devotedly attached to each other, with their hearts for ever speaking the innocent secrets of friendship. For years they rejoiced in the music of their being.

To George's sore misfortune Ferdinand contracted a highly infectious disease,—typhoid. It developed rapidly, wrecking the delicate constitution of Ferdinand and soon developed symptoms of alarm. George completely lost his peace of mind. His dear friend's life was hanging in the balance. How could he live without Ferdinand? Life's fair aspect was darkened for him.

However, every day, contrary to the advice of his parents, George would visit his dying friend in order to nurse him, for he thought that the care bestowed by himself upon Ferdinand would prove more efficacious than the tending of any number of hospital nurses. And George was right, for, from the day that he first visited Ferdinand, the patient began to improve. The crucial moment in his tottering life had passed with George by the bedside. Ferdinand was to live, for friendship had been his ministering angel. The period of convalescence dawned, and George's visits became gayer and more smiling, though not less frequent.

All of a sudden there was a break, George did not turn up. Ferdinand was yearning to greet his friend as usual. What calamity could have overtaken George? The next day it was learnt with regret that George had contracted the contagion. But Ferdinand was kept uninformed about the fact. Instead, he was told some very queer things accounting for the absence of George. Little did the convalescent patient know that his Ferdinand was lying on the bed of death. Though something within would frequently murmur to him that all was not well with his friend, Ferdinand would forcibly silence this unpleasant voice. His ignorance was bliss.

George lay pining and dwindling away under the burning heat of fever. Even in his delirium he would only talk about his absent Ferdinand. His condition soon grew exceedingly serious and the doctors gave up hopes of his recovery. George had no Ferdinand to nurse him. The agony of death seized him furiously. George died unseen by his only friend, more than a brother to him. "Ferdy, a life you love" are said to have been the last words of George.

J. ROZARIO VAZ.
Margao.

"FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH"

Sick of loneliness at home, I was sitting one evening on the sandy beach, when I noticed huge columns of clouds gathering in the sky. Soon the lightning leapt forth, and thunder followed with a deafening sound, there was a strom.

I viewed a solitary ship making her way across the stormy bosom of the deep. The wind howled, and the furious waves tossed the ship to and fro. As she was about to reach the shore, a mighty wave rising mountain-high tore the ship mast assunder. The men shouted in terror and the women shrieked as they clasped their hands in prayer.

One of the spectators on the beach saw his friend climb the broken mast of the ship. "I must rescue my friend from the jaws of death," murmured the lad as he plunged himself into the roaring sea. What bravery! He seemed to defy the threatening waves. But the sea was too powerful for him. At one time he dived into the foamy water and we lost sight of him. Once more he was seen fighting his way to his unfortunate friend. At last he reached the wrecked ship. But as he attempted to get hold of the trembling hand of his beloved friend, a huge wave leaped over him, and sealed his doom. He was no more to be seen.

RAYMOND REBELLO.
Thana.

DEATH DEFIED

A Kashmeeri merchant named Labat was taken ill and retired to a beautiful country house on the banks of the river Jhelum. One morning, his gaze as also mine, was attracted by a rider struggling with a restive horse on the opposite bank. The old merchant who was wearing a dressing-gown, peered across the distance, and watched the battle between man and horse with anxious eyes. Suddenly he was horrified to see the rider hurled violently from the back of the horse, and thrown into the river.

The merchant did not hesitate. He forgot his age, his illness, his comfortable house, his own safety and hurrying down, he dived in after the drowning stranger. He was a good swimmer, but the heavy-booted horseman was hard to save, and it was only after a terrible sturggle that the merchant succeeded in bringing him safely to the shore.

Then with a cry which rudely startled the morning silence, the grand old merchant exclaimed fervently:—

"Sacred Humanity, what do I not owe you? I have saved my son."

SARDAR MANSINGH GURDAS SINGH.
Karachi.

THE FAITHFUL DOG

It occurred at Bethul, a village at the foot of a hill. After the night meal we were lounging in the yard enjoying anecdotes. The harvest moon was in her glory. Suddenly a terrific roar arose followed by two more roars and in a minute the tiger was on us. We rushed into the house, but, alas! we left the son of our hostess at the mercy of the man-eater. At the very thought the mother fainted. The tiger advanced towards the child; our tongues were tied, our legs tottered. As we were loading our muskets. Old Sultan (the faithful dog of the house) came on the scene. With a bound, the dog was by the side of his young master. The tiger measured the distance and challenged Sultan. Sultan's muscles were tightened and . . . . . "zupp"!! The tiger and Sultan were in a grim clasp. The wild roar, the defiant snarl and the gleeful clapping of the child (who thought that two Sultans were playing). A sigh of relief escaped us, for the child was safe. But how to shoot? The antagonists were between the child and us. They separated, advanced, and met in mid-air. The fight lasted a few minutes. Shots were fired, shouts were raised but the law of the jungle supervened.

The morning search, led by the track of blood, revealed high upon the hill the last remains of Old Sultan.

REIMAG DIAZ.
Bombay.

A YOUNG SAMARITAN

We were travelling by bus, Sethu and myself. Sethu was a Hindi "Pracharak" in a local town, getting about six to seven rupees a month. Though of middle cass family, he was a prodigal son and so had to earn his own livng. The 'bus owners liked him for his good qualities and were ready to take him anywhere he wanted, free of fare. We were on our way to meet a friend.

A beggar lad, clad in a rag around his waist came and extended his arm for alms. He begged for a piece of cloth, for it was very cold. But he got only a scolding.

Sethu was dressed only in a torn lungi and a nice shirt. The boy came round to him.

Without the least regret or reluctance, he took out his shirt and handed it over to the beggar lad who, shouting a cry of glee, ran off!

Many of the passengers murmured that he was not quit in his senses. But Sethu is quite sane and of sound mind.

A MADHAVA MENON.
Trichur.

GOOD RETURNED FOR EVIL

Three years ago there lived in our neighbourhood a wealthy man named Jaichand. The possession of riches had made him so proud and haughty that he never exchanged even a few words with those who lived near him. He did not pay attention even to his own dutiful wife. Money is, indeed, the root cause of many evils. His entire day was spent in gambling, eating and drinking. Inspite of all his worldly comforts he kept poor health and never looked lively or cheerful. Money had made so much of a turkey-cock of him that he could hardly distinguish between a hypocrite and a candid friend. Mohan, a young man, was his next-door neighbour. Although a comparatively poor man, he was always found to be gentle and kind. Jaichand who never knew anything of goodness, always hated Mohan simply because he was healthy and well-built and presented a smiling face whenever anybody greeted him.

"These bankrupt fellows have no business to live on earth". Jaichand would say out of spite and contempt. But the good-natured Mohan would pay little attention to the venomous remarks of the foolish man.

"Why are you so depressed, Johnnie?" I enquired of Mohan one evening as he was returning from his office looking unusually dull and worried.

"Got a sack from the office, friend!" he said simply.

"How did it come to this? You were a permanent hand, no?"

"Yes. But the manager of the Bank has discovered after five years that my work is unsatisfactory!" exclaimed he.

"Who's the manager, pray?" I asked, greatly moved.

"Mr. Kishinchand, cousin of Mr. Jaichand, our neighbour," was the reply.

"Then there is some mischief behind, I'm sure," I said emphatically.

Maybe——— I can't say." Saying so, he went away.

The next morning confirmed my suspicion. It was really the mischief of the envious Jaichand—envious because Mohan was so cheerful and happy—to deprive the poor man of his job. What a villain! The behaviour of Jaichand brought him unpopularity and ill-name and everybody pointed him out with the finger of scorn.

I remember when it happened—it was the 10th of November 1932. There was a great stir in the house of Jaichand. His two cars were running the whole day. I saw many physicians and surgeons enter his house. Something was amiss.

"What's the matter, my man?" I enquired of a servant of the house.

"Sahib, serious." were the words.

Although Jaichand had done nothing to merit the sympathies of his neighbours, yet I found many of them present in the room where he lay seriously ill and helpless. The doctors, including the Civil Surgeon, carefully examined him.

"Lack of blood,"—was the unanimous opinion. They declared that the blood of a healthy man was needed in order that Jaichand should live, else there was no hope. Credit to his brave wife who came forward to give her blood for the husband who had all along ill-treated her. Her blood was examined, but alas! it was of no use. The condition of the patient was growing worse. There were only a few minutes left and Jaichand would

(Continued on page 39)

"NOBLEST DEED OF SELF-SACRIFICE"

The prize of Rs. 10 which we offered to the sender of the most interesting but entirely true story of a self-sacrificing deed personally witnessed by him, has been awarded to Mr. J. Rozario Vaz, Margao, the writer of the first among the stories published to-day on this page.

OUR SHORT STORY

CHANDRI

By SHRIMATI PRABHA G. MERCHANT

PART I.

One expects to see a Hindu girl of fourteen a married one, but here was Chandri not even engaged, at the age of seventeen. She was studying for the Matriculation in one of the local schools of Bombay. It was high time she was engaged if not married. The time rolled, yet nobody offered to marry her. Her parents became anxious and did not know what to do.

Chandri not being allowed to mix with anybody, had no boy friends and felt lonely. Somehow she would have to get engaged according to the custom, and she was in a dilemma.

She was of a timid and ambitious nature. Hitherto she had never given a thought to marriage, in fact two months back she thought to herself that one day she would become a teacher. Usually she was light-hearted and gay, always painstaking and busy with her books.

Now all seemed different to her. The books bored her. She could hardly touch them though the Preliminary examination was fast approaching. She looked pale and tired and hardly gave anybody a smile. Every night she cried and solemnly prayed to God to give her a nice husband, a husband who would really love her and who was robust.

One day, as if in answer to her prayer; her mother told her that a boy had come to see her and she approved of him. She told Chandri that she could talk to him. Slowly, meditatingly, down the stairs into the hall went Chandri to behold a robust, noble featured, honest-looking young man of six feet and over in height.

Face to face the young enthusiasts stood, dumbfounded. At last the boy spoke, "Chandri, don't you remember me, I had seen you twice in Matheran, shall we sit?"

"Yes, I had seen you once, but I hardly know who you are."

My name is Premal and I love you since a couple of years; you know my....."

Here they were interrupted by Chandri's' mother. Well, that was all she learnt about her lover.

That night Chandri felt some unknown ecstasy, her heart was light, her face beamed and her eyes smiled. She was not beautiful, but just a simple looking girl of about middle height. But if that night anyone had seen her framed in her window with moonlight shining full on her face, he would have marvelled at her beauty. Large mouthed, big dark-eyed Chandri looked picturesque with two tiny little curls kissing her pale cheeks.

Thus she stood for a long while in deep penetration, thinking of Premal, admiring him and softly singing something like:—

The moon is shining well and bright,
Its beams are penerating my soul and sprite.
I am madly in love with my prince charming
Ah! The moon is intoxicating my maddening.

The song ended with a broad smile of content. That night the cushions also must have smiled with their mistress. Soon she engaged herself in solemn prayer and thanked God.

Chandri had no sister, but she had brothers. The eldest being her favourite she told him most of her things. Next morning he asked, "Well, Bhen (sis.), how do you like the boy."

"Quite an ideal gentleman, and how do you?"

"He is perfect. My heartiest congratulations to the lucky girl."

"Not yet, please. I do not know whether he will be mine. Suppose the Horoscope does not agree."

"Then you won't find his like."

"I don't think I'll marry another."

"If that's so, he will wait for you for years. I heard his solemn confession."

"I love him too. He is real Prem (love)."

"Don't worry. Perhaps the Horoscope will not be consulted."

"Then I will be a lucky girl."

Once nice day, some days after Diwali Chandri's betrothal took place and her joy knew no bounds. She sang and even danced in her room. Ah, what a bliss! To-day she would have a glance of her Premal. Her first glance after that memorable day, and what more, she would be able to see him for seven days.

A bride to be has to visit her father-in-law's for seven days, during which time she is supposed to make friends with the ladies of the house to feel quite at home with them and help them in all the work they perform. The shy bride has to be very careful and endeavour to please them from the beginning, for as the proverb says, "The first impressions carry," the women do talk, and pass remarks. During these days it is better for the future daughter-in-law to learn the ways and means of her new home.

Chandri was fortunate to have a good natured unorthodox mother-in-law. Her ideas were modern and so she did not mind if Premal talked to Chandri. But, as misfortune would have it, Premal felt shy and did not even as much as look at her. For seven days she went to her father-in-law's, but no word from Premal. Soon after luncheon he would walk out of the house and she would remember his words "I love you since a couple of years" and sigh.

PART II.

Chandri hoped that in due time all would be well. If she wanted to be successful at the final examination she must not pay attention to her heart's cravings, but concentrate well in studies.

Preliminary examination was over and its results were out. Chandri had just scraped through in all the subjects. That meant a month's hard study for the final examination.

To-day for the first time she would have to enter that big hall with so many boys. She felt nervous not of papers she would have to answer, but of the crowd amongst which she would have to sit and write. Kneeling down she prayed for courage and success. She was all dressed up and ready to go. Her parents and brothers wished her success. Her mother and brother even accompanied her to the hall. Premal was there too and he wished her best of luck.

Now the examination was over and Chandri was free. She had done well and so had some kind of consolation. After its result she would be married.

One day she sat at a secluded spot on one of the stones near the sea at Warden Road. The sun was setting, spreading his golden and crimson rays about. The tide was coming up and its sweet music lured her to trance. In her imagination she saw a beautiful scene. Somewhere in a lonesome wood under a bush sat a lady just as Sita satt in an Aranya (jungle), in Lanka. Here too the sun was setting, rendering the sky and mountains of a reddish hue. On the other side, further down a deer was seen drinking water of a small lake. Above her on the tree were two doves courting. At this moment the sun vanished and the vision became dim. Chandri opened her eyes.

She looked around. It was getting pretty dark. She stood up, stretched herself and slowly walked, crossing and at times jumping down the tiny rocks. Suddenly she stopped, for she saw someone.

There he was with two friends. All the three were seated at ease in a semi-reclining position, leisurely chatting away. She raised her hand and almost called out to him, but atonce checked herself and lowered the hand so eagerly raised. She resumed her walk, looking straight ahead of her.

One of the two friends saw her and went after her. He called out to her 'Bhabhi.' (Brother's wife is known by this name). Chandri turned round and greeted him. "You shouldn't run away from us like that," remarked the friend.

"It's time I went home. Besides I wouldn't think of spoiling your merry trio."

"Spoil! You are most welcome. Do come."

"Wouldn't someone be embarrassed by my presence?"

"Come, don't refuse a friend's request."

Together they went and joined them. Chandri sat with her head bent. For a while nobody spoke. Then Chandri spoke with her head still bent, "It's rather pleasant on these seats down here."

"It's our favourite place for recreation" said the friend.

"Where were you hiding" asked Premal.

"Over there," so saying she pointed out the place. For some time they all talked on happily. On the way home over those uneven stones Premal helped her in the dark and catching hold of her hand gracefully guided her out. His touch thrilled her and she blushed.

As soon as she went home she related the whole thing to her brother. In return he gave her some good news. Father and mother were planning a picnic. It was to be a grand one. Many friends and relatives including the old, young and big were to be invited.

"Is Premal coming," inquired Chandri."

"The whole family. It will be great fun."

"Where are we going?"

"Juhu."

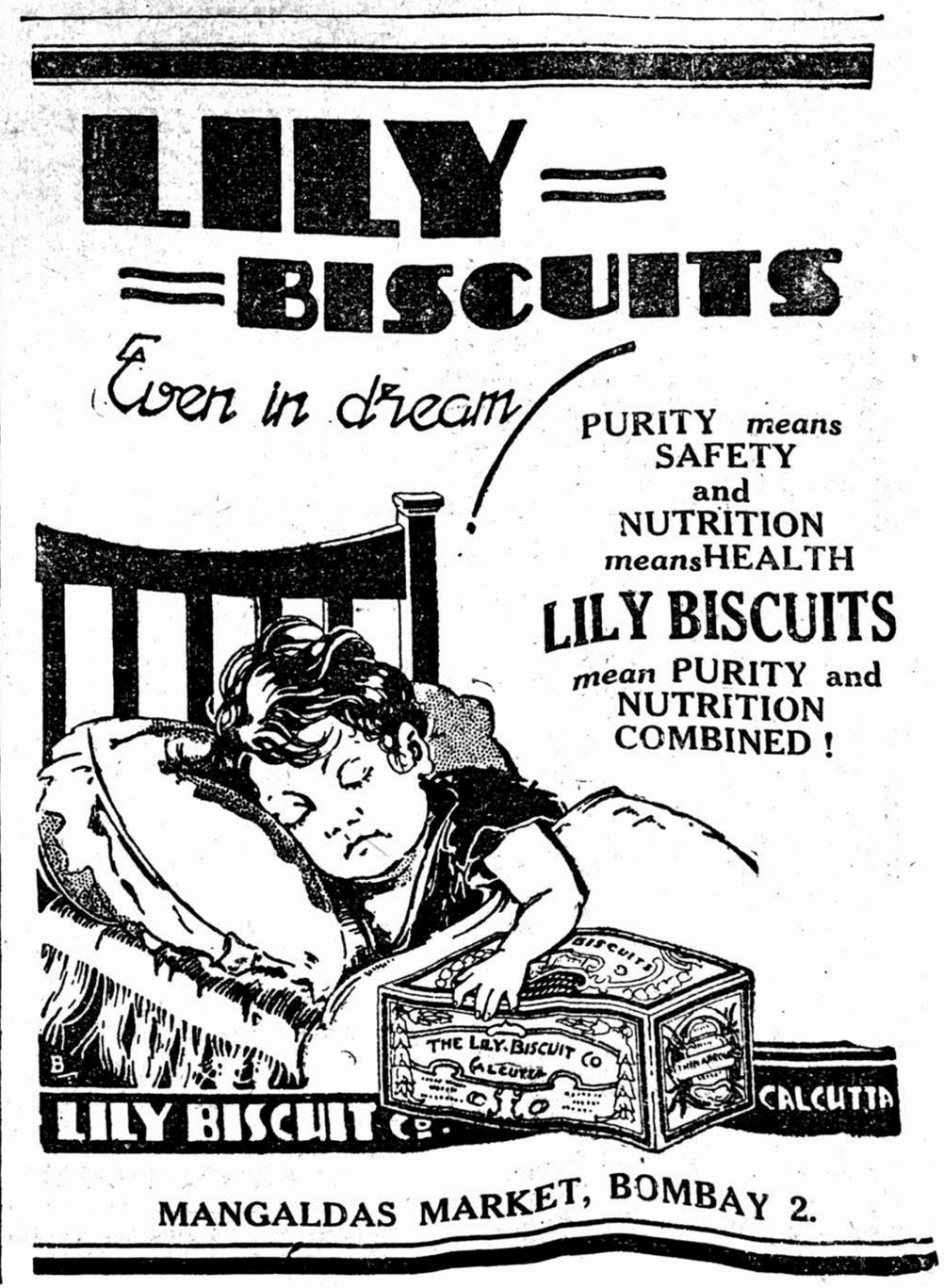
The whole company gathered together at Juhu early one morning. Each family brought something. There was a gramophone, a harmonium and a "dilruba." Nothing was to be done except to enjoy thoroughly and to make the most of the day.

At first they walked, then as the tide rose the party divided into two for swimming. Ladies, girls and young children in one group and the rest in the other. Swimming lasted long. After it coffee was served, with home-made biscuits and desert.

At one end a bit far away sat shy Premal and his like in a little group. At the other end were a few girls of the same temperament as Premal's. One of the old men was entertaining the youngsters with a story. A few of the young ones were busy making houses on the wet sand. Other children sat in large circle relating their pranks at school and home. The rest of the party was seated in the centre. For a passer-by it provided an amusing sight.

At a merry picnic one is not

(Continued on page 27)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A Page About Women

EVE ON THE WAR-PATH

(By The Observer.)

Among the many strange repercussions that are being caused by the Italo-Abyssinian War, about the strangest is that upon feminine fashion. Eve has suddenly decided to go martial, and look as war-like as Eve can possibly do. They prevailing "motif" is to be that of Mars, and the ideal of every well-dressed belle to look as smart and trim and military as a sergeant-major. Here is an excerpt from a fashion-writer's column: "Smart and trim little jackets have fragged front, and some even show shoulder straps that simply call out for badges of rank; there are wide buckled belts, and even epaulettes are seen: White as for millinery, there are Kepis and Shakos, and forage caps and some that are all aware with feathers like 'brass hats' on the way to attend a levee." The preliminary fashion parades, therefore, which are held to proclaim the new sartorial creations must have been altogether impressive affairs, with only bands and a real brigadier wanting to complete the illusion.

While the European woman is thus reflecting current events faithfully, if somewhat jauntily there seems to be some divergence of opinion about the modes to be adopted in America. There, sympathies for the belligerents are sharply divided and a duality of fashions is the natural result. Apparel to-day thus proclaims the woman,—whether she is pro-Abyssinian or otherwise! The desire of "Milady" on both sides of the Atlantic is, of course, mainly to be abreast of the times, and what more chic and charming way to do that, than to on a soldier's attire and walk with a martial swagger.

They are doing it differently, however, in Abyssinia. For the Ethiopian Eve, is not content with chaning her costume merely. She wants to be in the thick of it. Hence those pictures of Abyssinian women with rifles on their shoulders, and a glint in their eyes. Not exactly a fashion parade—that. But then that is their idea of marching with the times!

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YOUR MOTHER OR YOUR WIFE—WHO COMES FIRST?

Most married men are, sooner or later, called upon to face the problem of having to choose between two loyalties—filial love and filial duty, on the one hand; and marital love, and marital duty, on the other—and many a home has been irreparably wrecked and many a dear life has been tragically lost, because of the failure to reconcile the two loyalties.

Readers of the Sunday "Chronicle" are invited to state their views on the subject and the one who writes the most interesting letter will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.

The letter should not exceed 300 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this Journal not later than 6 p.m. on 27th November, 1935.

The result of the Competition will be announced in the Sunday "Chronicle" of 8th December, 1935.

The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N. B.:—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the letters submitted by the competitors.

Girls Should Be Taught Mothercraft

British Women's Conference Suggests It Should Form Part Of School Curriculum

At the annual conference of the National Council of Women held at Leicester on October 16, Mrs. Sinclair Sutherland, a trained nurse who has home for babies and school of mothercraft in Edinburgh, and who has recently started a babies' club for well-to-do mothers, moved a resolution on training in mothercraft. The resolution considered that all girls, preferably between the age of fourteen and seventeen years, should receive as part of their general education some training regarding the health of the mother, and practical experience in the care of the baby, such training to be given in a day schools and juvenile instruction centres and offered in evening continuation classes.

Mrs. Sutherland claimed that mothercraft should be taught as widely as reading and writing, and said the adolescent girl must learn to see in motherhood the ideal of physical strength and fitness. Those intending to become nurses and doctors would find a knowledge of healthy childhood invaluable when they dealt with the ailing child. The study of mothercraft developed the resourcefulness, reliability, and sympathy of every girl.

Lady Ruth Balfour said experts were agreed that the training given to many mothers in post-war years was one reason why the infant mortality rate had been reduced by one-half. She believed that the teaching of mothercraft in all secondary schools and juvenile instruction centres would greatly reduce the present rate.

Two delegates protested that such teaching would be a severe strain on schoolgirls who were studying for important examinations and who were already overworked. Mrs. Potts, of Birmingham, suggested that boys should also have some training. "I believe," she said, "that if boys had more understanding of the care of babies we should have fewer illegitimate fathers."

Delegates were not impressed by the pleas made for the overworked schoolgirl, and one suggested that those going in for the higher education would benefit by interrupting their studies for a period of mothercraft training. The resolution was carried almost unanimously.

NURSERY SCHOOLS

Mrs. Phoebe Cusden, on behalf of the Nursery School Association, had the conference almost wholly with her when she moved a resolution calling on local education authorities to make a survey of the pre-school population in their areas and to provide nursery schools or nursery classes for the two-to-five-year-olds.

The resolution also urged that whenever children under five were sent to public elementary schools all necessary nursery-school conditions should be provided them.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

The Home Secretary has decided to set up a small committee to investigate the employment of juveniles in unregulated trades, and advise regarding further legislation. Miss Amicia Carroll, of the Y.W.C.A., referred to this when moving a resolution urging the Government to introduce legislation regulating hours and conditions of work for juveniles in such trades.

The conference was shocked by instances she gave of hours and conditions for young boys and girls in hotels, boarding houses, blocks of flats, offices, and cinemas. Miss Carroll told of young maids in a private hotel who worked from 6 a.m. till 9 p.m. with only seventy minutes off for meals and of a 16-year-old page boy on duty for eighty hours a week.

Only one delegate voted against the resolution.—"Manchester Guardian."

SHE STAYS

70 Year-Old Treasury Official Told Her Services Are Still Indispensable

"I am deeply grateful to the President for his extreme kindness. Life without work does not even remotely interest me. But do you have to print anything about me?"

Thus commented Miss Marry M. O'Reilly, Assistant Director of the United States Mint at Washington, when reporters pressed her to say something about a Presidential order permitting her to stay on the job beyond the legal retirement age of 70, which she will reach Oct. 14.

She has been with the Treasury thirty-two years. Secretary Morgenthau asked that an exception be made in her case, saying that her services were indispensable.

"Yes Maria, I am going to run for help—shall I put on the lid before I go? It is beginning to rain."

HER HEAD FOR SCIENCE

Doctor's Widow Seeks To Aid Medicine After Her Death

Mrs. Hans Glogau, 52 years old widow of Dr. Otto Glogau, a New York ear, nose and throat specialist has bequeathed her head to science. She had been operated upon four times for a brain tumour since 1927. She died on September 24 and the terms of her will, made July 1, were complied with shortly afterwards. In the document she said:

"I have had various operations on my head which Dr. Harvey L. Cushing, now of New Haven, Conn., most skillfully and generously performed; I believe that a study of my head after my death may serve the advancement of science."

She named Dr. Cushing and the trustees of Columbia University as those by whom the study should be made.

CLEANING DIAMONDS

It is difficult to clean gems without loosening the setting, but here is instruction from a diamond merchant. Place the ring in an egg-cup with a litttle benzine. It can be suspended on a thread if preferred and swung gently. Move it about until it is well washed. Then rinse it under the cold-water tap, with the back of the stones facing the water and the fingers of the hand closely pressed against the outside of the stones to prevent them from being loosened by the pressure from the water.

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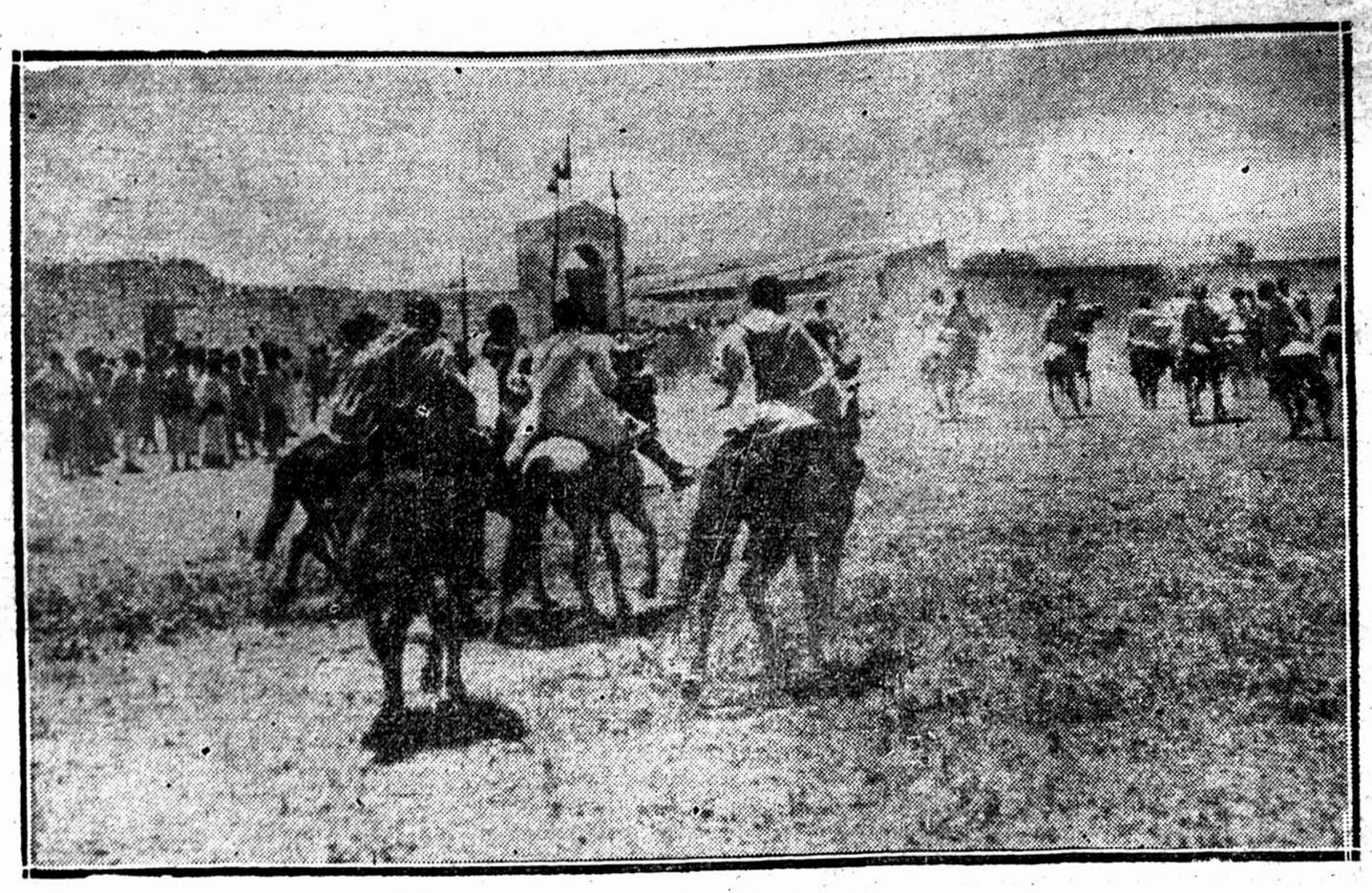
FROM THE ETHIOPIAN WAR FRONT

Ras Desta (on the back of the mare), leader of the Ethiopian troops in Ogaden, leaving Addis Ababa for the war front, accompanied by his lieutenants.

Ras Kassa, supreme commander of Ethiopian forces in the North, whose troops have been harassing Italians' right flank.

Signor Achille Starace, as head of Fascist Party of Italy, is next in importance only to Mussolini and King Victor Emmanuel.



Sixty thousand Ethiopian cavaliers who had mustered in Addis Ababa are seen leaving the capital for the war front in Ogaden.

Count Caleazzo Ciano, son-in-law of Mussolini, who is leading Italy's air armada on Ethiopia.

Hundreds took part in London Peoples' Demonstration of friendship to the Ethiopian Legation on October 12th.

Italian heavy artillery being brought up near Axum, the holy city of Ethiopia.

Where The Swallows Homeward Fly : : : :

Unique Ornithological Institute Near Memel Is Centre Of Study Of Bird Migration In Europe

(BY GEORGE BISSENTHAL).

No auto is ever seen on the Kurische Nehrung, that narrow strip of land, mainly dunes, which runs for nearly 60 miles south and southwest from Memel to the Baltic Sea bathing resort Cranz, north from Konigsberg and forms a barrier between the sea and the Kurishches Haff, a great landlocked fresh water lake. No railway traverses it. Only farm waggons are ever seen on its highways.

Yet this strip of land is a chief route of travel in Europe, for it is the way taken by millions of migratory birds—the bridge over which they pass from Northern Europe, and above all from the Baltic provinces and Finland, on their way to southern climes. On it stands the Rossitten ornithological Institute, and four miles South from it the Ulmenhorst Observatory. At the height of the migratory season as many as half a million birds pass this point daily.

Other observatory stations aid in the work, among them the lighthouse at Memel. One reads in the institute's daily record reports like these:

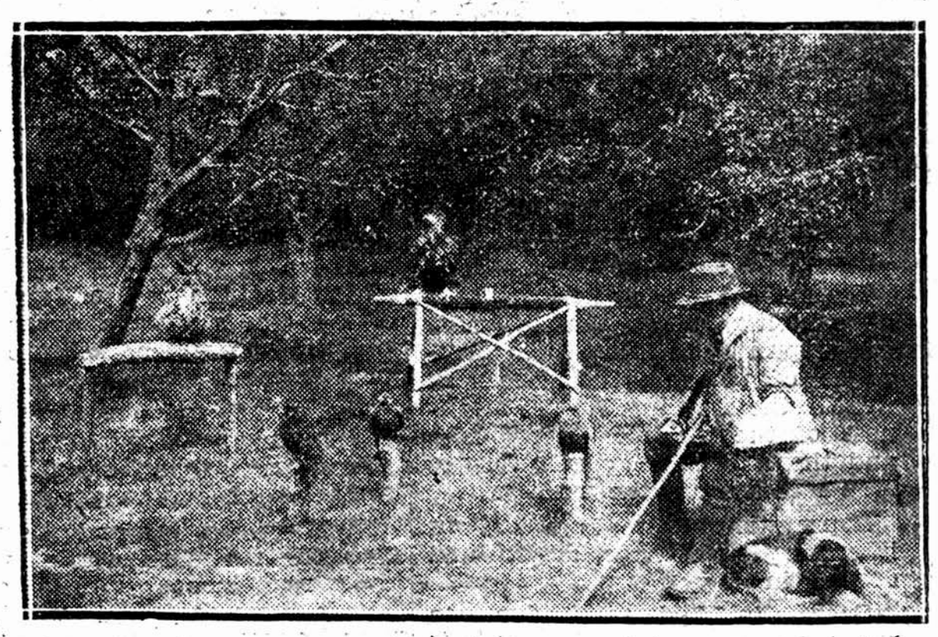
"Observer at Memel lighthouse reports heavy flight south-westward. Between 6 and 9 a.m. 286,000 birds."

"Ulemenhorst reports flight of sparrow-hawks in two waves. First on October 7, (207 young birds in 3 hours).....Chief flight of crows on October 25 (62,000, including rooks beginning at 10 a.m. and lasting until dark.) No waxwings or bullfinches observed."

Average Speed Of Birds

A great number of questions have been cleared up by the systematic observations made at Rossitten. It has been learned, for instance, that the average speed of migratory birds varies from 30 to 45 miles an hour, and that different species fly at different heights, often only a few yards above the earth, but rarely reaching two miles. The stretch covered daily in the autumn reaches as high as 125 miles, and somewhat more in the spring.

Careful separate records are kept of every kind of migrant, setting down their first appearance, increase and decrease of numbers, and the end of the flight. From these records a calendar is drawn up, which varies somewhat from year to year, due to the varying weather conditions. The number of the travellers are counted and the direction which they take is noted. The observers at twelve different points along the Nehrung also listen for the calls of nocturnal birds and endeavour to find them against the moon and with the help of searchlights. The observations extend also to what Professor Thienemann the head of the institute, calls "the mysterious flight"—the reason why certain passages take place outside of the regular route.



Professor Thienemann with his falcon school at the Rositter Ornithological Institute.

261 Students Attend Classes

There is probably no village in Germany which is so widely known as Rossitten, despite the fact that it has only 600 inhabitants. For in addition to its reputation among ornithologists everywhere, and to the school for motorless aeroplaning, among whose 261 students last year eight foreign countries were represented, the village's fame is borne abroad by an army of flying propagandists, whose feet bear rings with the inscription "Vogelwarte Rossitten Germania," three words which are carried over all the seas.

The ringing of these birds makes it possible to establish the whole course taken by them and where they nest. This method was first employed by the Dane Mortensen, in 1899. Two years later Professor Thienemann, founder of the Rossitten observatory, introduced it into Germany. He captured a great number of the swarms of crows coming every autumn from the Baltic provinces, ringed them, and issued a request to all countries to send back any rings found, with date and place where secured. The request was heeded, and it became possible for the first time to determine the route taken by the birds and how much time they had required for their journey.

Million Birds Ringed

To-day this method is used and furthered by almost all countries. Its practical results are shown by the fact that of roundly a million birds thus ringed in 1927, 35,000 have been found and the data have been sent back to Rossitten.

The card indexes of the observatory contain reports of thousands of such birds, arranged according to the number of the rings. But they present as many riddles as they solve. It has been disclosed, for instance, that the storks that nest in Western Germany migrate over Southern France, Spain and Morocco to the western coast of Africa, while the storks from Eastern Germany fly over the Balkans, Asia Minor, Palestine and Egypt to East Africa.

But why? Storks fly in flocks only by day and they live comparatively long. Hence one could assume that the experience inherited from generations is the explanation. However an experiment made by Professor Thienemann proves that this is not the case. He secured a number of young storks, kept them in cages in Rossitten until they were well grown and liberated them long after the old storks had left. The young ones, although without leaders, took the old route at once and flew straight to the distant goal.

All the results of ringing birds to date have now been collected in a work unique in scientific literature—an "Atlas des Vogelzugs" (Atlas of Bird Migration). The authors are E. Schuz, leader of the Rossitten observatory, and H. Weigel, from the ornithological observatory on the island of Heligoland. The routes taken by the different birds, as shown by the rings returned, are depicted on 269 geographical maps.

Glider School

There is a natural appropriateness in the fact that Rossitten has been chosen as centre by a group of human who desire to emulate the birds. A few miles north of the observatory—only two hours afoot through the forest—the glider school has its seat. The two institutions complement each other: the observatory studies the migration of birds; the aviators study the technic of their flight. Falcons and even eagles have been tamed and their flight recorded by camera for observation. The result has been, theoretically, the discovery of new secrets of flying, and, practically, greatly improved methods of construction of motorless aeroplanes. Thus the whole science of gliding has been enriched by the birds.

The decisive factor in choosing this location for the glider school was the fact that the winds from the sea are dependable, and the presence of flat-topped dunes, the highest "Wandering dunes" in the world, heaped up between forest and sea like a miniature Sahara. It is a unique landscape—lofty forests, desert, sea and lake, harbouring some of the moose that still survive in Germany. In 1809 Wilhelm von Humboldt wrote in his diary:

"The Kurische Nehrung is so remarkable that it could equally well lie in Spain or Italy if it were not that a wonderful soul-picture would then be lacking."

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The Salt Of Wisdom From All Shores

No. 7—The Scent Of The Roses Of Iran

By. HUCHESHWAR G. MUDGAL, M.A. (Columbia).

Toleration—how rare in life! Everyone tries to play the tyrant in his own small sphere.

Loathe a large gathering. It is an exhibition of all that is pretty and repulsive in life. It is arrogance of power; insolence of wealth, the crawling, furtive meanness of the masses. Only here and there, like lonely wild flowers in a meadow are the worthy.

Expectation—there is a curious intermingling of hope, doubt and despair in it.

Success in life is rarely due to merit or intrinsic worth. It is generally the outcome of felicitous conjunction of favourable circumstances couples with daring and impudence .

Hope defies reason. It lives longer.

Truth, Justice, Love: cardinal principles of life. But they are loudly proclaimed in theory and lightly violated in practice.

Women never forgive their detractors. Both in love and hatred they go to extreme.

Who would care or dare to speak the whole truth about one's self?

The worst calamity in life is to be torn between two contending passions.

Strike at the real or imaginary interests of a man, and the tiger and the ape will be at once let loose in him.

The worldly wise rarely make true friends.

Freedom of thought is the starting point of human progress.

Nothing is softer and sweeter than the unspoken words which lovers read in each other's eyes.

It is the unexpected which always happens.

Poverty and struggle for existence may sometimes quench intellectual ardour, but wealth invariably does so.

We are always most generous where our interests are not affected.

It is our own mental attitude which creates Heaven and Hell.

Childhood! Who does not envy its irrepressible laughter, its unalloyed joys, its absolute freedom from care? Even its not unfrequent tears—how brilliant as diamonds and how fleeting as the morning dew?

The Hon. Lady Alice-Scott, who was married to H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester on Wednesday last in London, had been the recipient of many curious things for the occasion from the common-folk. Here you see one of the working women in a factory with the latest type of artificial pyrotechnic fire-works intended to be used on the occasion.

MUSSOLINI'S STARS

Unhappy Conjunction Of Saturn And Moon With Radical Mars Forebodes Ill For Il Duce

(By M. S. SHETTY, B.A.)

Signor Mussolini was born at Milan on 29th July, 1883 at 1-54 p.m. when the sign Scorpio was rising 19 deg. At his birth the planet Herschel was in the Meridian in conjunction with Fortuna and in sextile to Jupiter and Venus. It is this position of the planets that has given Mussolini the eminence which he now enjoys.

Mars, the ruler of the sign Scorpio was located in Gemini, which is the sign of Italy: Mercury the ruler of the Meridian was in conjunction with the Sun in Leo: thus showing that it was in and through Italy that Mussolini was to win his popularity and fame. But the unhappy conjunction of Saturn and Moon with the radical Mars foretells that the Dictator's end will be tragic.

American astrologers have predicted for the Dictator a pink future during the coming two years ,a conclusion with which I find myself unable to agree in the light of Indian astrology.

To-day Mussolini is under the direct influence of the planet Saturn, who is very badly placed in the radical chart, inasmuch as he is afflicting one of the luminaries at birth. The malefic influence of the planet is beginning to operate slowly but none the less steadily to Mussolini's downfall.

Incidentally, I may mention that the directions and the transits in the nativity of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy are also not very favourable.

ANOTHER WORLD WAR?

Most readers would be interested to know the fortunes of the present War between Italy and Ethiopia. The planetary indications are that Italy will be successful in the beginning, and will occupy a considerable portion of Abyssinia. And just when they imagine that they have mastered the country, their reverses will begin. The economic sanctions enforced by the League of Nations will tell severely against Italy, and in desperation she will defy the League in such a way that she will make herself the cause of another world War.

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CHANDRI

(Continued from page 22)

conscious of the speedy time. It was almost dark and some one remarked that they ought to be going. Just then the moon beamed out and a jolly good fellow suggested, "Let's hear garbas on this pleasant moonlit night, among the beautiful scenery of palms and sea." The idea was welcomed with great applause and the ladies gathered round. Chandri knew she would have to join in too, but not being in a mood to sing she took up the "dilruba." Premal played on the harmonium.

A sweet voice was heard singing a melodius tune, and ladies started their dance. In the dim light of the moon, the various colours of saris, the silvery sky and sea; together with the black and white reflections on the sand—Ah, it all looked charming!

The words of the song were something like:—

Ask not, ask not, the secret of my soul
Precious corals are hidden in it,
Do not seek them pray.

Oh! Lovers true, do not control
The beatings of your heart, for if you do,
You will surely lose your sweetheart sweet.

Chandri heard the words and felt crazy. She could no longer sit there. She looked at Prem, was he feeling the same? He looked at her and smiled. Ah! His eyes were full of love. She put down the "dilruba" immediately and joined in the dance.

She was no good at singing, but she could dance well. Here she was dancing away gaily, the way she bent her body and clapped, the graceful stamping of her foot, —it was all wonderful. She looked charming, everybody was watching her. Was he looking at her too? Chandri took flying glances of him.

Yes, he was.

Chandri reddened and the brother felt happy at his dear sister's joy.

When the garba ended the party dispersed with hearty salutes.

PART III.

A few days later, Chandri went to Matheran with her parents and brothers. She hoped that Premal might write to her now at least. Two weeks passed away, but no letter came. Chandri could no more control her emotions and became thoroughly impatient. At last after a great conflict love won the battle against pride. She took a paper and pen and started writing:

"My own sweet Prem,
I wonder what keeps you so silent.—"

Not satisfied with it she tore it off. Several papers were thus destroyed, but she could not write. Next day she tried again with success.

"Dear love,

When I think of your words, 'I love you since a couple of years', I wonder what true love really is. A person in love would try to convey his devotion to his fiancee or beloved and not try to hide it. You hardly look at me lest your eyes betray your secret (love). You never try to talk to me but I did so much expect at least a letter from you.

Would you accept a little kiss from me? And,

'When the golden sun is setting,
And of troubles you are free;
Of all the friends you are thinking,
Sweetest, sometimes think of me.'

Would you?

I hope you will forgive my initiative.

Yours ever loving,
CHANDRI."

With a little sigh of relief she took up the letter and went to post it herself. There were many post-boxes on the way, but she was bent on going right to the post-office. Unmindful of the afternoon heat she walked on and on, till the letter was carefully posted to her utter joy. On her way back she was thinking that to-day being Saturday he would receive the letter on Sunday and she would get the reply by Tuesday. The mere thought of it made her smile.

Next day, on Sunday, a few friends came to visit them and stayed for the whole day. It was a busy day for them all, but more for Chandri as she arranged refreshments and looked after their comfort. The day ended with the exhaustive game of seven tiles, and the friends parted. Dead tired, they retired to bed early. No strength was left for a little chat in bed either.

Next morning when the whole household was up and doing Chandri was still asleep dreaming. She saw her Prem reading her letter and blushing. He re-read and kissed it. He then sat at his desk and wrote something—"Bhen, Bhen, wake up" were the words that disturbed her dream—then again, "Still dreaming, Uh"!

"Not at all, can't I sleep as much as I want to"!

"Won't you tell me what your Prem told you. I am sure he spoke something very sweet, for your cheeks are rosy with the blush. To-day you look charming. Come, tell."

Down flew a pillow on him, then another and out of the room the poor brother went, chuckling.

Monday passed off well and Tuesday dawned. Chandri sat in the verandah waiting for the postman, who usually came at seven. It was past seven but no postman arrived. Ah! There he comes, he came but there was no letter for her.

Oh! The agony of it! She wanted to go away somewhere to some solitary nook to cry her heart out. Her brothers came, all, one after the other and asked her if she would like to go out with them for a little walk to Monkey Point. Refusing, she answered that she would like to go alone. Her favourite brother saw that something was amiss and inquired, "Expected a letter?"

"I did."

"Shall I go with you?"

"No, please leave me alone."

"Well, then: Bonne heure."

"Thanks."

She took the path towards Garbut, a favourite spot of visitors there. The road, rather a narrow one and shaded by trees on both sides tempts one to have a little stroll. It makes one feel as if one is walking under a bower of a paradise. In between towards the mountains, facing Bombay, one sees a beautiful panorama. The Panorama Point itself is seen from here and it provides a lovely sight. Mountains and lakes and the tiny villages of the Thakurs at Juma Poti add to this picturesque scenery. The most fascinating sight is that of its little railway, the famous Matheran Steam Train that runs along the side of the mountain in a zigzag form reminding one of snakes. It is also an excellent ride for riders. Chandri with her brothers had other ridden along this path.

Chandri, poor soul, her mind was numbed and her heart was too hurt to think and feel respectively the past pleasures. Sad and broken hearted she could not walk so she turned to the left and entered a jungle in there. Under a big tree she sat leaning against its broad bark. Soon, heavy tears streamed down her cheeks. To control them she put her arm against her eyes and leaned forward.

Aroused by some noise nearby she looked up and standing with a jump ran away as if shocked by electricity. There, there was her beloved standing, a few yards away from the tree.

He chased her, so she tried to run faster, but how fast could a lady run in a jungle! She was caught.

Again face to face the lovers stood. He held her with both his hands and looking at her said, "My Chandri," and kissed her. Chandri was wondering whether this was a reality, but she could not wonder more for he kissed her again and then again and carrying her up towards a cosy corner placed her down on his lap, under a tree. Embracing her he told her that he had no idea he had caused her so much pain. As soon as he received the letter he darted off for her at once. He had arrived at Matheran the previous night and had come here just from her father's as no one was at home.

Hiding her face on his shoulders Chandri asked, "Do you love me then?"

"I wouldn't cheat you again," said Premal and smiled.

"Do you know that you nearly killed me."

"Please don't say so. I am awfully sorry. Won't you forgive please. I am a shy person and thought you to be the same."

"Thanks to this lovely spot. But for it, we would not have experienced this 'Bonne heure'. Two hours back my brother wished me that because I was greatly disappointed as I did not receive your letter."

Touching her cheek with his he said, "Is that why you wept? I am a bad boy. I should be severely punished. Don't you think so?"

Now it was her turn to take revenge and she took it with a long kiss and long embrace.

It was noon, but the lovers felt no hunger, nor thirst, neither could they feel the heat, so engrossed were they in each other's affection.

Now the dinner time had passed and Chandri got up with a start saying, "We better go otherwise we will be searched."

Reluctantly the two rose, whispered something and were homeward bound. But Premal halted and said, "Let's commemorate this meeting." Going back to the tree he carved on it 'Chandri' and "Tuesday" and also put down the date. Just below it Chandri wrote "Premal."

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Toward Better Health

A PROGRESSIVE COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Chicago Institution Imparts Training In Skilled Leadership Of Groups

(By T. Paul Joseph, B.Sc., Graduate of George Williams College, Chicago)

George Williams College, Chicago, is one of the progressive colleges of Physical Education in the United States, where men and women are trained who desire to work as volunteers or as paid leaders in those organisations, agencies or educational institutions, which are specially concerned with persons in their leisure, stimulate the group discussion of social problems, recreational and educative physical activities, individual and group participation in arts and dramatics informal education for the young and old and programmes for Character building and personality development.

Under these organisations we find the public schools in certain respects, Churches, community wide-organisations, museums and libraries, Boy scouts of America, Boy's Club Federation Camp-fire giris ,Girl Scouts, National Recreation Association, Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association. Though there is difference at certain points in those institutions, there is much in common in their purposes and objectives and still more in their method of work. All these agencies are concerned with the development of persons through interest stimulated and followed in leisure.

"Out of the common experience of these agencies and their general purposes and method, there is developing a profession having a general basis in education and a specific aspect for each institution. There is a body of knowledge and skill which provides the basic professional materials for the education of these workers. This knowledge consists of units of experience gradually developed out of years of practical work and the biological and social sciences and religion contributing broad understanding of the ways in which persons think and feel and how they should act in social situations."

Besides, there are skills and techniques necessary for the various phases of work and especially skill in the leadership of groups.

Courses Of Study

The following courses will form a brief outline of study: Administration of institutions, Biological science such as Anatomy, Hygiene, Physiology, Education, Art Theory and Activity Guidance, Character Education, Supervision, Health Education, specialized courses in the various phases of physical education, Psychology, Religion and Philosophy, and vocational practice.

A nervous subject: That is a good idea—now I need not look under the bed every night.

The city of Chicago with all its resources is the laboratory for practical work and training, besides class intervention is supplemented by outstanding speakers from the city. It is in this manner George Williams College attempts to give a sound professional education for those persons who are willing to serve their community in this life of work.

Most of the agencies now require men and women with a broader training so that these leaders may serve the institutions in many ways. These professionals can help the community in a significant way with constructive programmes of informal activities.

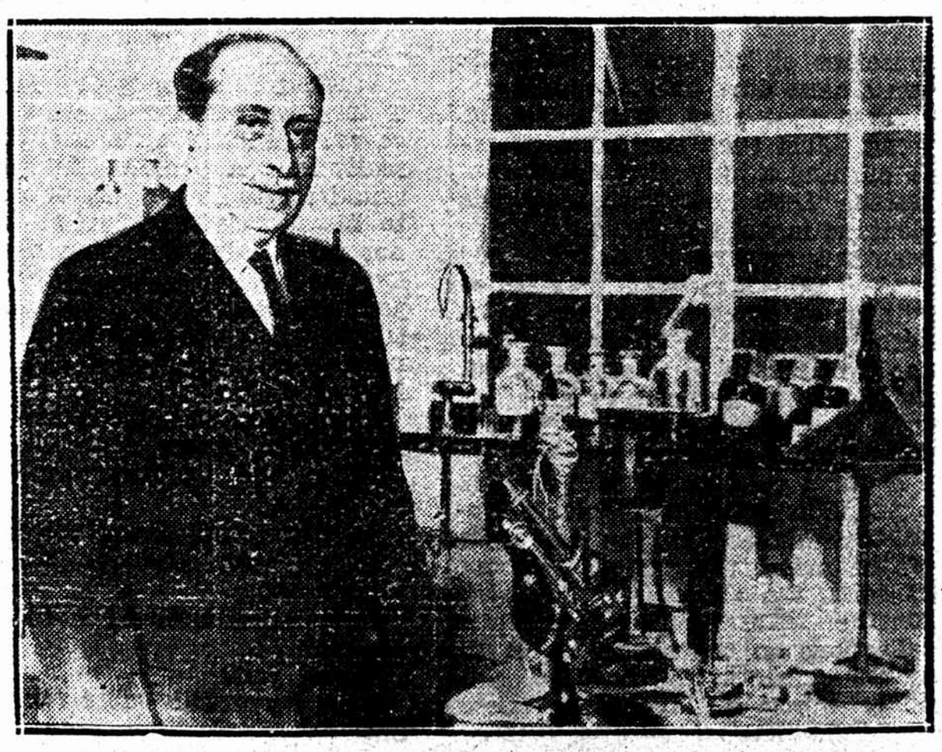
The majority of the graduates work in the Young Men's Christian Associations, Young Women's Christian Associations, Settlement Houses, Neighbourhood House Community centres, Social agencies, Public schools, Colleges and other institutions as well in different capacities.

Need For Similar Institution In India

There is great need and scope in our country for constructive work based on facts, science and experiences. Agencies of similar character may be sponsored by States, municipalities or other philanthropic and charitable organisations for the uplift of mankind. These community centres can serve the people in a significant way, such as working with delinquent boys in disorganised areas, putting up health programmes, demonstrations, lectures, informal class instruction, discussion groups on social problems, handicraft classes, guidance, dramatics, recreative and educative physical activities and better community organisation and planning, etc.

The future physical director with a broader training could serve the community in the varied aspects of the life of the community. He must become a social engineer and should guide the people to live a rich and abundant life.

Let me close this with the remarks of Dr. Dimock, dean of the College: Physical educators and recreational workers stand on the threshold of a new frontier beyond which lie rich resources for personality and social education. There is no single door or gateway into this new Eldorado. Ours is the opportunity to know the thrill and the adventure of pushing forward into this new frontier by the same methods of hard work by which all advances are made in any profession".



Sir Aldo Castellani, one of the world's leading authorities on Tropical Diseases, possessor of an extensive London practice, who has been appointed by Mussolini as Health Consultant in Italy's East African territories.

SHOULD WOMEN STOP PAINTING THEIR FACES?

A furore has been caused in England by the outspoken words of a clergyman, who, while proposing the health "To the Beautiful Lasses of Cumberland" at the annual Lakelanders' Supper, last month, remarked:—

"I am thankful that I can get back to Cumberland, where the girls leave their faces as God made them, and are content with eyebrows of the same number that Providence provided."

Readers of the Sunday "Chronicle" of both sex, are invited to state their views on the question whether painting of faces by women is unbecoming of them and should be discouraged.

The sender of the most convincing letter on the subject will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.

The letter should not exceed 300 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this journal not later than 6 p.m. on 20th November, 1935.

The result of the Competition will be announced in the Sunday "Chronicle" of 1st December 1935.

The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N. B.:—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the letters submitted by the competitors.

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OCTOBER LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of October was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "Lucky Numbers" for October.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

The holders of the Lucky Number copies may personally deliver the same at our Office and receive payment between 11-0 A. M. and 5 P. M. on any working day.

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Art Of Menaka : Vital For Modern Stage Reconstruction

(By O. K. NAMBIYAR)

The dance recitals at the Regal given by Menaka and her company have been remarkable for two things. Apart from their merits which shall be discussed in this article they have afforded the public of Bombay an opportunity of seeing some of the main types of dances to be found in the different parts of our country.

In our days when the classical Indian dance has come to engage the attention of dance lovers, and signs of revival are clearly visible, it is gratifying to note that so far as the North Indian "Kathak" dance is concerned the revival has been led by a person of the artistic understanding and greatness of Menaka. These recitals therefore enabled one to see the dances of North India performed by the greatest Indian dancer.

In a period of revival there is always a danger of several baneful tendencies or "influences" as they are generally called, playing mischief with the accepted technique of an art. We who have seen our classical dance made to descend to the cheap level of mob appreciation or disfigured beyond recognition by "inspirationists" who neither have the patience nor the mind to take pains to study the classical forms and technique, have to be grateful to Menaka for keeping her dance "pure and undefiled" for being true to the traditions and technique and for infusing the classical dance with a new spirit and life, factors which have made possible the adaptation of the old dance to new conditions.

How a genius can work wonders in classical technique is exemplified in the two ballets presented by her during her recent farewell recitals. The old ballet, "Krishna Leela," is already well-known but the new one, "Deva-Vijaya-Nritya," marks a definite improvement and advance in Indian dance. Great skill has been shown in adapting the theme, for very few other incidents in Hindu mythology, lend themselves to pure dance interpretation. Ram Narayan, whose first appearance in Bombay, has given him the first place among Indian dancers, by his marvellous form and mastery over technique, afforded a manly vigour and strength to the dance, while Menaka executed incomparable "lasyas" remarkable for lightness and beauty. It will be observed by all who have seen the two ballets that "Deva-Vijaya-Nritya" is on the whole timed slower than the old ballet, a point which as will be seen, harmonises with the theme. The frolicsome "leelas" of Gopis and Krishna are "tripped on the light, fantastic toe," but the paces of the mythological Gods are leisurely and large.

MENAKA

PICTURED ASPECTS

"Usha," the world famous solo of Menaka is indeed a great dance, in the classical technique, its greatness being achieved by her genius and to those who cavil against technique on the ground of formalistic mechanicality, no answer can be so silencing as this number. Here we have technique sublimed into an art of rare beauty. The theme is interpreted descriptively in a series of symbols of instant suggestion, each symbol picturising an aspect, as it were, of morning time, beautiful in itself and making for the development of a complete impression. It will be seen that the dance begins slow and gains in fastness as it proceeds, suggesting, if one may fancy, the gradual quickening of life and activities as the day ripens.

LANGUAGE AND DANCE

The young dancer, Ram Narayan, whose first appearance in Bombay was made in these recitals, has easily danced his way to fame. He belongs to the famous house of Maharaj Kalka Beenda, and is fortunate in possessing a beautiful form. His solos the "Samhar Nritya," is in the "grand style," of classical dancing of the country, and evokes the mood, if it does not convey the idea of the theme. Strictly speaking, excepting in the "abhinaya" it is almost an impossibility to interpret ideas in pure dance which some hold can be done. For the conveying of ideas a language is necessary which in "abhinaya" is composed of gestures and the condition of success depends on the extent to which the audience too knows the language, for dance art like other arts is meant not merely for the satisfaction of the dancer but also for the delectation of the audience. Kathakali has that language of gestures but it is so specialised that to the layman its appeal is, often times, feeble and casual. The belief that one can "dance" an idea or string of ideas is as erroneous as the belief that the details of a landscape can be adequately represented in pure unworded music. What "Usha" does is to weave the patterns of a few "impressions" on the texture of the mood, these impressions again suggested by means of a symbolistic "abhinaya" that require no discipline arcamun to be recognised as suggesting the peacock, the birds, the lotus, the bee etc. Kathakali would have leisurely dwelt on these almost suspending the dance except for patterns, the squares and the rounds, that each of these symbols need at the expense of the rippling fluency, which one new to Kathak, comes to love in it, and this leisurely dwelling upon mere symbolism, however clever, is bound to overcome the uninitiated with ennui.

KATHAKALI AND MANIPURI

A word about "Kathakali" and "Manipuri" will not be out of place here. Kathakali is least tractable to presentation on the stage in its orthodox form. The full sized orchestra would very nearly lift the roof of any theatre. It is meant for open air and in the open air it lives best. It has an athletic love for out of door existence. It is not content to flit across the footlights in Lasyan blandishments and beauty; it must sweat in the fullest exercise of manly vigour and strength and dance those animated and difficult dances one sees represented in arrested motion in the sculptures of South Indian temples, impressive and virile tableaux—poses of granite gods and godesses. About the costume "Kathakali" actors wear a great deal has been said. It may find justification or not but I think "Kathakali" costume like other aspects of this art, has to be reformed with greatest caution and study of its special nature and appeal. Revivalists are often headlong. The present writer on one occasion has had the misfortune to sit through a "Kathakali" performance in which the actor emerged from the wing dressed in the most outrageous costume imaginable partly like a pirate and partly nondescript. Menaka has presented Kathakali as it is and the orchestral shortcomings are unavoidable for the full ensemble would have been so loud and tumultuous that it is least likely that an audience confined in a hall would ever like it. It is hoped that when Menaka presents a "Kathakali" next time she will help those who desire to reform Kathakali by giving valuable suggestions in costuming and presentation. Manipuri dances included in the repertoire afforded a splendid opportunity for dance lovers of seeing the genuine village dance of Manipur by a recognised master.

In conclusion I have to refer to the orchestra creditably guided by Mr. Mazumdar and led by the famous Barodist Hussein Khan.

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The March Of Science

HONOUR FOR GERMAN SCIENTIST

Prof. Spemann Receives Nobel Prize For Physiology And Medicine

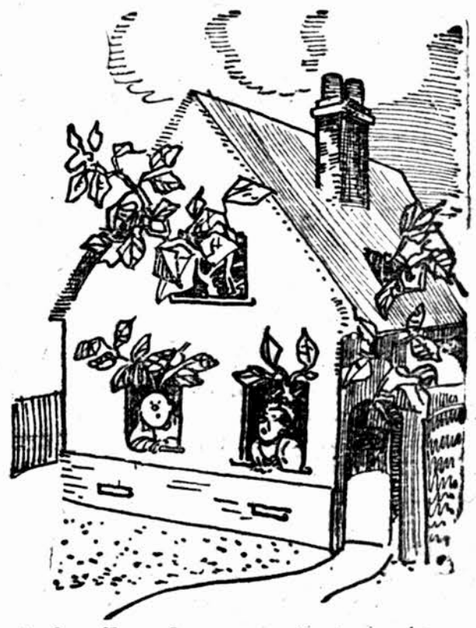
The Nobel Prize is always an outstandng international honour. Ever since its fonndation in 1901 by the Swedish physicist, Alfred Nobel, Germans nave figured prominently among the recipients of the prizes. The majority of prizes awarded for science have gone to Germans. Rontgen was the first German to be awarded the Nobel Prize for Physical Science. Van t'Hoff was the first to be awarded the prize for Chemistry and Emil von Behring the first German to be awarded the prize for Physiology and Medicine.

The Nobel prize for Physiology and Medicine, for the year 1935, has just been awarded to Prof. Hans Spemann "For his Discovery of the Significance of Organisation in Embryonic Development". Prof. Hans Spemann is now in his 67th year. In the scientific world he is well-known as a zoologist, biologist, anatomist and operator. He comes of a well-known Stuttgart family of publishers and in 1898 began his teaching career as 'privat dozent' in Wurzburg. In 1919, he became Professor Ordinarius and Director of the Zoological Institute at the University of Freiburg i/Br. His particular investigations in the development of the embryo have been well-known for several years and have been recognised throughout the world of science. Prof. Spemann recently received the Cothenius Medal from the Prussian Academy. He is a member of the Kaiser Wilhelm Society for the Advancement of the Sciences. (B. W.)

WANTED PHOTOGRAPHS AND CARTOONS

The Editor invites amateur photographers and cartoonists to send him interesting snapshots and other photographs of Indian scenes and scenery and cartoons bearing on Indian topics, for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Those photographs and cartoon which are published by us will be paid for at our usual rates, while the others will be returned to the senders, provided a stamped and addressed envelope is sent along with the photographs and cartoons.

While every care will be taken of the photographs and cartoons, it should be pointed out that Editor will not be responsible for any loss or damage to them while in transit or in his custody. All photographs or cartoons submitted must bear their description and the name and address of the sender on the back.



A family who cannot bear to cut their indoor plants.

FOSSILISED DRAGON

Important Find In Queensland

Approximately half a ton of fossilised kronosaurus, an enormous dragon-like creature which existed in the great Australian inland sea, between 90 and 120 million years ago, has just been sent to the Queensland museum by the finder, Mr. J. Edgar Young, an honorary collector for the museum. The reptile is the largest marine monster of which remains have yet been found, states Austral News. It is estimated that it grows to 40ft. in length. Tre head along was about six feet long and the jaws contained a hundred or more teeth at least eight inches long. No fossils of the rpptile have been found anywhere in the world other than in Queensland.

GERMANY'S NEWEST DIESEL TRAIN

The "Flying Lindauer" is the latest addition to Germany's string of streamlined diesel trains. It operates between Lindau and Augsburg and attains an average speed of nearly 70 m. p. h.

BERLIN'S NEW MUSEUM

Berlin's newly established Museum for the study of German folklore is to be opened this month with a special exhibition "German Peasant Art."

BAKELITE EMPLOYS 20,000 WORKERS IN BRITAIN

Sir James Swinburne opened last month an exhibition of plastic moulded goods in Manchester, and gave a short sketch of the history of the industry with which he has been associated ever since its beginning. It was thrity-five years ago, he said, that he first saw something like "a lump of calf's foot jelly," but hard, in a patent office, and then and there began the researches which finally led to the manufacture of bakelite. It was originally, he said, a British invention, though known by the name of an American inventor.

There are between 20,000 and 30,000 people engaged in the country in the production of plastic moulded articles, whose main ingredient comes from coal. The industry is developing in the Manchester district as the demand for electrical insulting apparatus and other household goods increases.

1600 YEAR OLD HAIRPIN

A delicately fashioned silver hairpin, a bone, comb, the remains of a bronze drinking vessel, and a bronze finger ring, have been found in the grave of a woman, believed to have lived in the fourth century A. D. now being excavated at Schortleben, near Weissenfels. Spinning implements were also found in the grave.

"WOOL FROM MILK"

How Italy Will Fight Sanctions

Signor Gayda, who is regarded as Mussolini's mouthpiece, suggests in the "Giornale d'Italia" that in order to counter the economic sanctions synthetic wool will be produced from milk.

According to the "Agricoltura di Fascista," excellent wool has already been produced from skim milk. The paper claims that one pound of wool can be made from one pound of milk. The price is stated to compare favourably with that of ordinary wool.

ROADS OF COTTON

The South states of U. S. A. anxious to devise new uses for cotton, made a road out of it last month. An experimental half mile was laid at Scott, Miss., and enthusiasts estimated that within a year dol. 100,000,000 would be spent on similar highways. This is the way you make a cotton road:

Lay a base of mixed clay and gravel; apply a coat of tar; cover it with a specially prepared blanket made of cotton; then a double application of asphalt mixed with fine screen gravel. It takes six to eight bales of cotton per mile.

HONEY FROM THE BRONZE AGE

Discoveries made by a farmer ploughing the fields near Gosel in Upper Silesia have led to the excavation of a burial field dating from the bronze age. In some of the urns excavated from the 21 graves, traces of Millet and honey have been found.

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BRITISH SUPERSTITIONS OF LAST CENTURY

"A Monkey, A Magpie And A Wife, Is True Emblem Of Strife"

Reviewing in the "News Chronicle" (London) "The Berkshire Book of Song, Rhyme and Steeple Chime," by Mr. A. L. Humphreys, Mr. Cyril Dalmaine writes:—

Here is a book about Berkshire. About wild superstitions, queer customs, curious sayings.

A book that leads you to forgotten inns, to quiet places—that delves back through centuries of folklore to the wisdom of long ago. A book that breathes peace.

It is "The Berkshire Book of Song, Rhyme and Steeple Chime," by A. L. Humphreys."

In it is much truth, much common sense.

For example take this home truth on an inn sign at Blewbury:—

Queen Victoria: I govern all.
A Lawyer: I plead for all.
A Parson: I pray for all.
A Soldier: I fight for all.
A Ploughman (ploughing): I pay for all.

And heavy sarcasm in this one:—

"A monkey, a magpie and a wife,
Is the true emblem of strife."

But for sheer downright honesty I give first place to this brief, homely little prayer:—

"O Lord, make us able
To eat all on the table."

Here are some other examples:—

Two age-long warnings to housewives:—

"Wash on Ash Wednesday, and you wash some one out of the family."

"Blessed is the woman who bakes on Good Friday and five Fridays afterwards; but cursed is the woman who washes on Good Fridays and five Fridays afterwards."

This is what you may expect if you see a flight of magpies:—

"One, sorrow—two, mirth—three, a wedding—four, a birth—five, Heaven—six, Hell—seven, the devil's ain sel."

WEATHER PROPHESIES.

Two ancient weather prophesies:—

For Farmers:—

"If it rains on Easter Day, Plenty of grass and not much hay."

For Mariners:—

"A muckerel sky and mares' tails,
Make lofty ships carry low sails."

(Mares' tails are light, fleecy clouds.)

This inscription on a tithe barn at Cholsey showed that record-breaking was prevalent, even in the eighteenth century:—

"In this barn John Lanesley threshed for Mr. Joseph Hopkins 5 quarters 7 bushels and a half of wheat in 13 hours on March 15, 1747."

It is pleasant to learn that the herculean John Lanesley was kept on full labourer's pay till he was ninety-two. . .

A Pathetic note in the Chaddleworth parish registers concerning Thomas Nelson (buried November 8, 1644): He "fought two Dragoons in Hangman Stone Lane, in the time of the Civil War, and was never well afterwards."

A backhanded compliment from the Mayor of Windsor, inscribed on the statue of Queen Anne in 1707:—

"Sculptor, thy art is vain; it cannot trace
The semblance of the matchless Anne's grace.
Thou mayst as soon to high Olympus fly
And carve the model of some Deity.
S. Chapman, Mayor."

What the unfortunate scluptor thought of the mayoral panegyric is not recorded. But local records show the sum of £40 paid for the statue, and 6s. 3d. to the men who erected it.

WIDOW'S ORDEAL

A curious custom for widows, once prevalent in East and West Enborn.

If the widow of a copyholder (i.e. estate-owner) was found guilty of incontinency, she had only one means of recovering her life's interest in her husband's estate.

She was compelled to ride into court on a black ram, reciting a doggerel.

It began, somewhat obviously,
"Here I am, riding upon a black ram."
It finished:
"Therefore, I pray you, Mr. Steward,
Let me have my land back again."

I have purposely deleted the middle lines. They refer, in astonishing frankness, to the details of her indiscretions. . .

This riddle, first heard at Coleshill Feast in 1830, shows the high standard of intellectual enjoyment of those times:—

"When first the marriage knot was tied between my wife and me.
My age exceeded here as much as three times three does three
But when ten and a half ten years we man and wife had been,
Her age approached as near to mine as eight does to sixteen."

Here's the solution. A forty-five-year-old bridegroom married a bride of fifteen. After fifteen years, the husband was sixty and the wife thirty. Neat.

LEST WE FORGET!

Lest we forget: the silence'd souls that lie
Eternal in His bosom whence they came;
And having run their hour and made their name,
Returned to meet their Maker in the sky!

Lest we forget: ere tyrant Time erase
The glory of their mission and their deed;
Our harvest comes from where they sow'd their seed;
Their song of Service swells their note of praise.

Lest we forget: in hurrying Heavenward
They gave up youth and honour, love and fame;
Our heritage we find in their good name;
In our memory their best reward!

And Time is fleeing—mem'ry lingers yet;
Remembrance must revere—LEST WE FORGET!

—B. J. P.

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PACIFIC UTOPIA

No Income Tax: No Poor: No Illiterates

A picturesque Pacific Island where—

There is no incometax
Nobody is without property
There are no poor
Nobody is illiterate

There is a simplified smooth-functioning legislature actually exists. And it is not an experimental Utopia in its first practical stage. It is the island of Tonga, and its Crown Princes Taufa Ahau who is visiting Melborne for the Methodist church centenary, has been telling Austral News about it. Every boy on attaining the age of 16 is given a grant of 8-1/4 acres of 1 and a village home, in other words the means to make a living among his 30,000 fellow islanders. In place of income tax, a payment of 2 pounds a year is levied on every male adult, and this entitles him to free medical, dental and hospital treatment for himself and his family.

To augment the revenue, there are customs duties and a tax on motor cars. There are free primary schools and two colleges. Prince Taufa Ahau, not yet 18 is more than six feet tall, and has already won distinction as a hurdler, weight putter and Rugby footballer. He is studying law.

COMMERCIAL TRAINING

Anglo-German Exchange

A committee has been formed in Germany to promote the exchange between commercial firms in Britain and Germany of young men likely to benefit from training in the commercial methods and language of the other country. Since such an exchange will not mean a burden to the labour market of either country the German Ministry of Labour has already instructed the competent Labour Office at Cologne to approve all 1 applications of the "Committee for the Exchange of Young Merchants" without delay.

LATE MR. RAMCHANDRA SHANKAR TAKI

Retired Educationist And Religious Leader

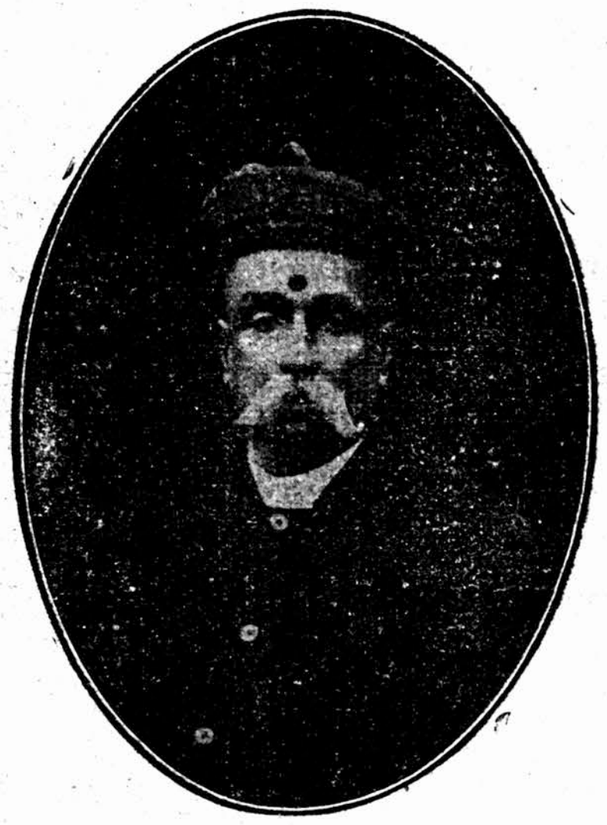
(From A Correspondent.)

By the death of Mr. Ramchandra Shankar Taki (better known as Shree Taki Maharaj), which took place on 14th ultimo at his Jogeshwari residence, Bombay has lost a well-known educationist and a saintly character.

He was born in 1857 and received his education in St. Xavier's High School and Elphinstone College, from the latter of which he graduated in 1883.

He entered the Government Educational Department soon after as a teacher in the Karwar High School and in 1889 he was appointed Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay. A special curriculam of standards for the Joint School Committee's Board was framed by him which is still in force in the Primary Schools. The history of Education in Bombay appearing in the late Mr. S. M. Edwards' "Gazetteer" is from his pen. In 1909, when he went on two years' furlough prior to retirement in 1911, the Primary Teachers' Association wanted to present him with a purse which he respectfully declined to receive, requesting the Government to spend the collection for a scholarship to poor students. This request was granted and a scholarship in his name has been established.

He also respectfully declined to accept any title at the hands of the Government. After his retirement he devoted his time exclusively to religious studies and practices, his favourite saintly poets being Waman Pandit and Tukaram. His second language having been Latin he took to the study of Sanskrit late in life and wrote a commentary on the Bhagwad Gita in English in three volumes, which are a monument of his erudition and prodigious industry. During his tours of pilgrimage to various holy places in India, he was much affected by the dilapidated and neglected condition of Waman Pandit's Samadhi at Bhogao, near Wai, and got it repaired and commenced celebrating the poet's anniversary at his own expense till 1929, when he had to give up doing so owing to failing health.



THE LATE SHREE TAKI MAHARAJ

In the same year he published his valuable Marathi book, "Purushartha Dipika," which is highly popular with the Marathi reading public. Besides these he has published several religious books and tracts.

In 1922, he founded a society for the spread of true devotion under the auspices of this Society Religious discourses were delivered regularly on Sundays by Mr. Taki. The society has been conducting a religious monthly magazine for the last seven years to which he contributed largely.

KISSING THE WEDDING RING

Pope Rewards Catholics With 100 Days' "Indulgence"

"Grant us, oh Lord, that loving Three we may love each other and live according to the Holy Law."

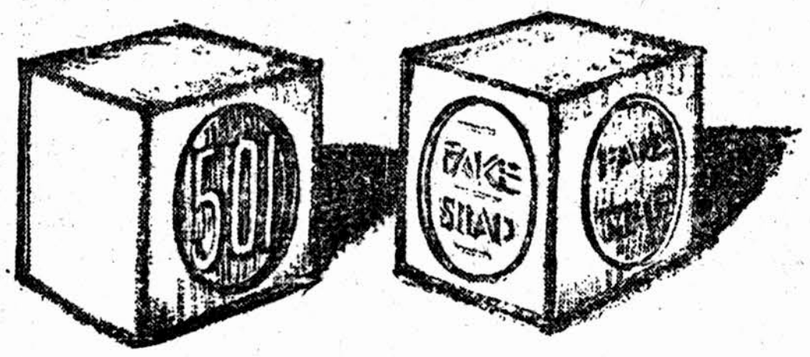
Married Roman Catholic couples in the Archdiocese of Westminster who kiss the wife's wedding ring and recite the above prayer, have been granted by the Pope an indulgence of 100 days, to be gained once a day.

Archbishop Hinsley announced this at a meeting of the Westminster branch of the Catholic Women's League and the Union of Catholic Mothers. He said he hoped this act of devotion would be adopted by all his people who had entered the married state.

The "Catholic Encyclopaedia" explains that an indulgence of so many days means that it "cancels an amount of purgatorial punishment equivalent to that which would have been remitted, in the sight of God, by the performance of so many days of the ancient canonical penance."

In the Roman Catholic marriage service the wedding ring is blessed before it is placed upon the bride's finger by the priest. It is regarded as a symbol of the Sacrament of Matrimony.—"News Chronicle."

They *look* alike—



but one is half water!

DON'T buy water when you pay for soap. Many cheap soaps contain more than 50 per cent of water—that's why they melt away so quickly. 501 Soap costs no more and lasts much longer because it is solid soap with only the necessary minimum of water.

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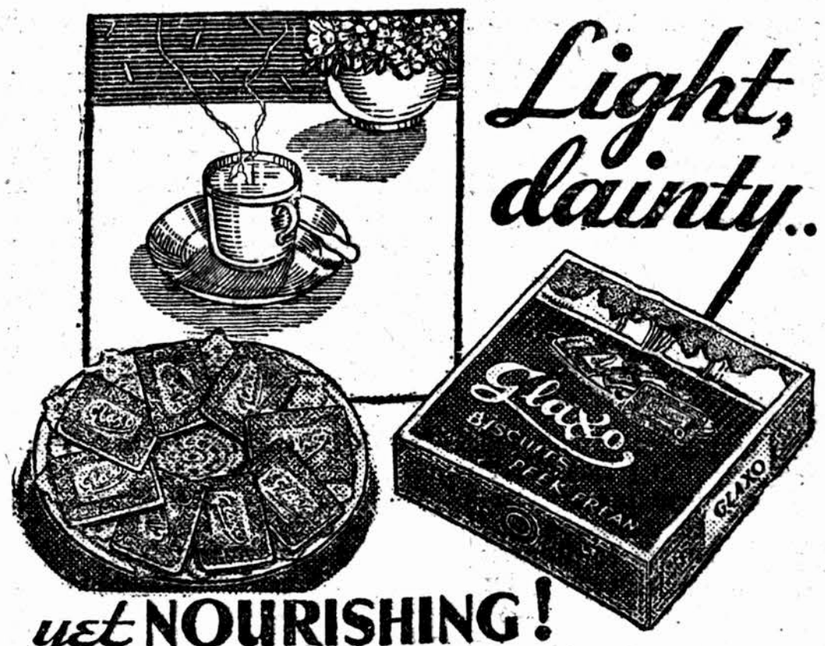

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THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers:

"...bhai,...bhai", that is how the children of Khar Balkan-ji-Bari shout from the Laxmi Nagar on Sunday mornings, when they see me at a little distance approaching our meeting headquarters. Last Sunday I hopelessly missed these "Sweet shrills" which bring into my heart very "happy thrills."

But I had another enjoyment awaiting me at Nasik. You see, little Sheila had vacation from school. So she had gone away to Nasik with her friends to pass her holidays there. The other day she wrote me a nice loving letter which is reproduced here-under.

Nasik Road
31st Oct 35

My Dear Dada,

I hope you Bhabhi and I are quite well.

I am very happy here enjoying my self. I am waiting for you both to come here. It is really a great fun to pass our holidays here in nasik. we have made new friends. they are very good. Every morning and evening we play with them.

Here we have got a nice little play-ground with swings when are you comming to see us? I hope you will come this sundy. we are anxious to see you. All the children have given you their best love.

With love, Your loving, Sheila

It is a nice loving letter you will agree. Of course, she has made some mistakes, in spelling specially, but doesn't matter—she has put forth her efforts to express herself. Perhaps an elderly sister has also helped her a bit...Anyway, I liked it very much.

And we did accede to her invitation. We left Bombay in a motor car on the last Sunday early morning. The journey was pleasant throughout. The road was full of beautiful sceneries which were indeed a treat to one's eyes and heart and the mind.

CHILDREN AT NASIK

As soon as we arrived at Nasik, the children came out of their houses—our children and their new friends...and they began to sing songs and dance merrily. I felt as though they had been yearning all these days to show to some-body—was it I particurly?—all they had learnt or done during their short stay at the new place.

They sang nicely and they danced beautifully. Specially little Lila did everything wonderfully well. She was never formal—and one after the other, she would go on giving us her songs, and dance-hits. Their programme was not an elaborate one, it was very pleasing nevertheless.

BATH IN THE OPEN

After the children had done with their programme, they began to show us round their quarters—and ultimately brought us at the water-wall where all of us took bath in the open. Certainly, it was hundred times better as compared to the closed-room bath as we generally have at our homes.

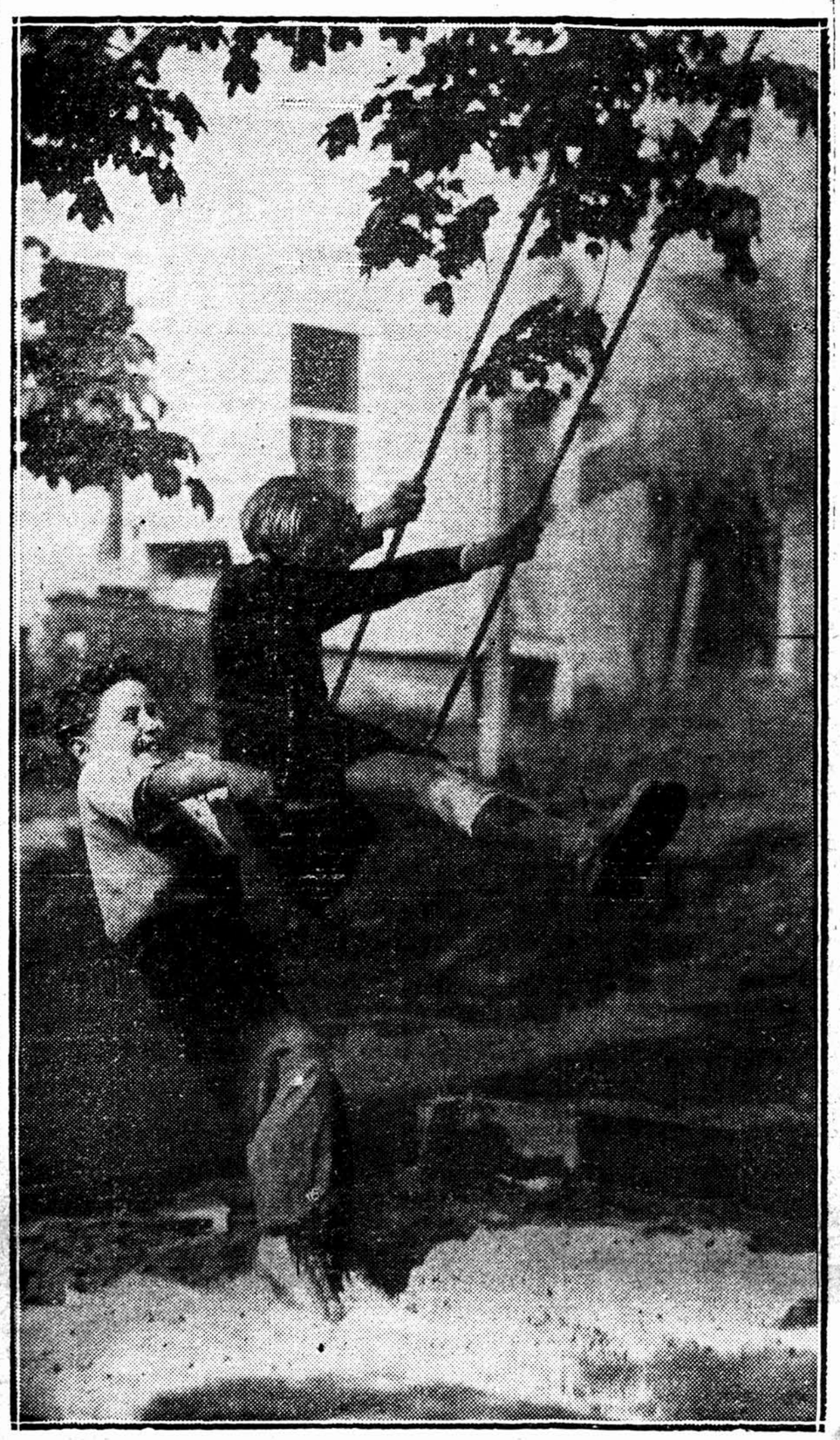
Pillow-fighting is a good game, you will agree. Here are the Hyderabad (Sind) Balkan-ji-Bari children making the most of it.

And then we sat down on the floor—all of us, to lunch together ...this was pretty, too. After this we took rest for about an hour. Then we went to Kaka Shipuvelkar's to have tea there...And then we all sat in the motor bus and went to see the places round about.

MARVELLOUSLY BEAUTIFUL COLOURS.

We came to the Ganga Falls first. It was wonderfully nice watching the ever-flowing water from the high heights, and stones patiently bearing the hard hits. There were mountains all round: Mountains on the earth, and mountains in the sky formed by the clouds. And the colours everywhere were marvellously beautiful—changing every moment, as the sun was setting.

Then we went to see the Godavari. On the way we saw the old place of the Peshwas, which has now been transformed into the local Municipal office building. At the Godavari, you will find temples all round, and people "washing their sins in the holy waters."



Sing and sing
Sing and smile
Smile and bring
Joy a-while

The atmosphere was that of a big fair—small shops and many fakirs everywhere: some engaged in prayers—and some, who knows were busy finding out their preys.

A SMILE OF SATISFACTION

At night again we sat outside in the verandah to hear the songs of Sindhu and Lila. Both sang very nicely, no doubt. But little Lila was a sport. Just tell her to sing, and she would readily give you a sang, and still one song more. I made friends with her very soon—Yes, it does not take me long to make friends with children, and we were very intimate within a short time.

A Flower Vase
(Drawn by Bro. Ralph Haim)

In the morning, we began to get ready to return to Bombay. And, as our motor lorry left Nasik and the dear little children, I began to wonder as a question arose within myself: How many friends with children I have made in so many countries; are these friendships going to last?—And the reply also came readily from within me: Sure, friendships with children never can end—and I smiled a smile of satisfaction.

* * * *

I REMEMBER
(By Fay M. Yauger)

My father rode a horse
And carried a gun;
He swapped for a living
And fought for his fun—
I remember his spurs
A-gleam in the sun?
My father was always
Going somewhere:
To rodeo, market,
Or cattleman's fair—
I remember my mother,
Her hand in the air!

* * * *

THE CHILD'S PROBLEM
(By Julia W. Wolfe).

"You don't know what an annoyance that child is!" said a tired mother to her caller. "I punish and scold her until I am fairly ashamed of myself. Then her father takes her in hand, only to make matters worse. What can I do?"

So much for the mother's side. No doubt her child does at times present a problem that seems difficult to solve. Most parents have such experiences. But, what of more difficult problems that the father and mother present to the child?

If we could put the child's own thoughts into our words, we should probably get something like this: "What a world of per-

plexity and contradiction! How can I ever learn anything helpful from Father or Mother? Last night they scolded me because I did not eat when I was not hungry; this morning they spanked me because I ate when I was hungry. They send me out to play when I am sleepy; they put me to bed when I want to stay up. Father often tells me to do something that Mother forbids, and neither of them is of the same mind for two successive days. I am at the mercy, in turn, of their love, their ignorance and their digestion. What can I do?"

Thus, to a child, with its eagerly active mind, groping everywhere and grasping at everything in its efforts to learn the ways of life, the parents often offer problems that fill the young child with discouragement if not despair—problems that lead him to cultivate "a goodness that is the result of fear, and a badness that is the product of example."

If parents would honestly try once in a while to get the point of view of the child, how much more reasonably they would exercise their authority. And how it would simplify their own task to recognize that the child, too, faces big problems!

* * * *

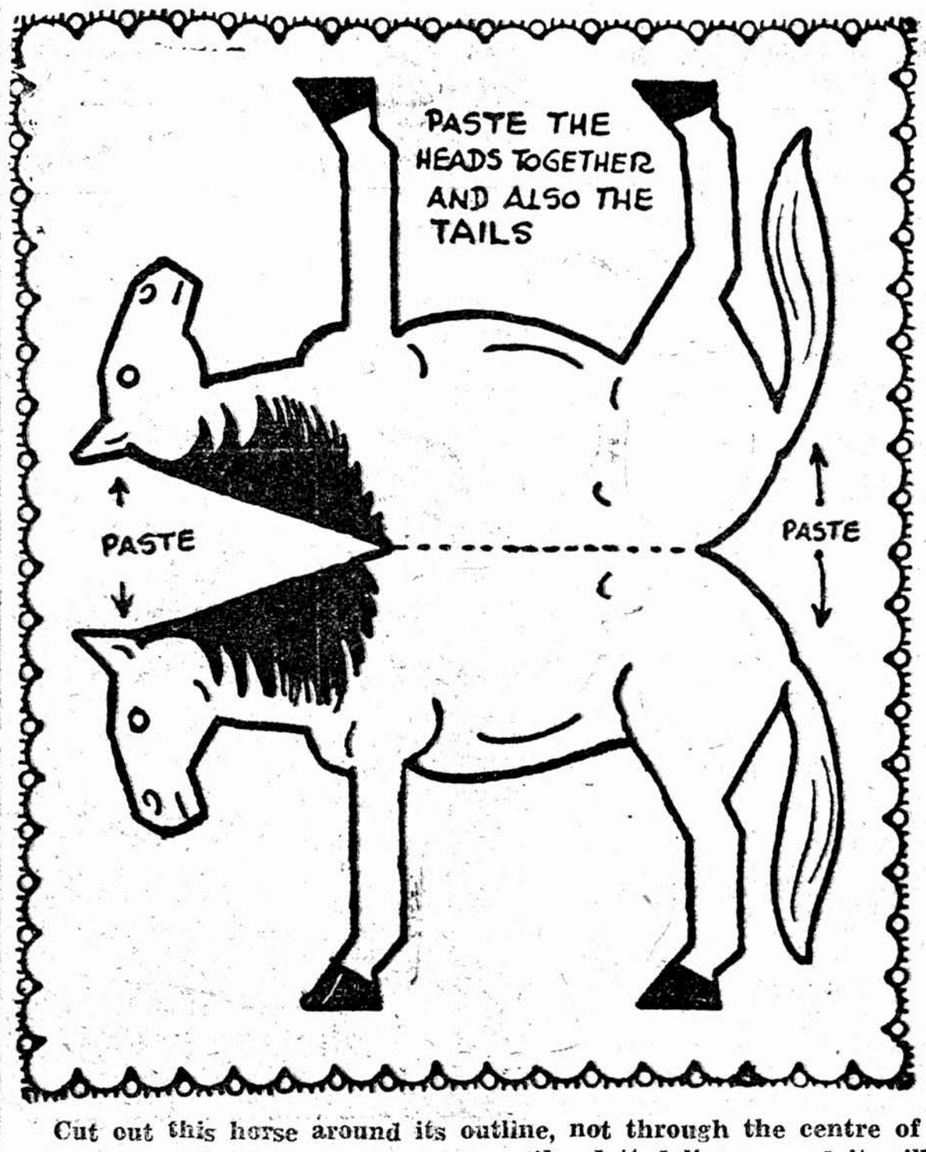
ARE YOU BRAINY?

Then how many of these General Knowledge questions can you answer?

1. Which is the obverse side of a coin?
2. What is a rostrum?
3. How does a caterpillar breathe?
4. When are shrimps in season?
5. Is Port Said at the north or south end of the Suez Canal?
6. What persons do the Americans call "rubber-necks"?
7. Why can birds alight on live wires with impunity?
8. How many lemons are there in a case?
9. What King of England could not speak English?
10. Why are kittens born blind?
11. What are the eight parts of speech?
12. What is the name given to a general pardon granted to a prisoner?

The following are the answers to the above General Knowledge questions: Just find out how many of them you could solve by yourself.

1. Side bearing impress of King's head.
2. Any raised platform from which a speaker addresses an audience.
3. Through tiny holes in the sides of its body.
4. All the year round.
5. North end.
6. Sightseers.
7. Because landing with both feet on a wire, or rail, they do not short-circuit the current; it does not pass through them.
8. Five hundred.
9. George I.
10. It is Nature's protective measure to prevent them straying before they are able to take care of themselves.
11. Noun; pronoun; adjective; verb; adverb; preposition; conjunction; interjection.
12. Amnesty.



Cut out this horse around its outline, not through the centre of its back, please. Bend it over on the dotted lines and it will stand on its own feet for you. Colour it if you like—it will look better, sure!

* * * *

THE MAGIC LOOP.

Catch your friends with this trick. Get a pair of scissors, a piece of string about a yard long and a small stick.

Double the string, making a loop in the centre, and take the two loose ends between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. Hold the handles of the scissors in the left hand, insert the two loose ends from front to back of the first handle, pass the double string round the back, up through the 'second' handle, across to the left, through the loop and first handle. Tie the loose ends in a knot and pass the stick under the knot between the strands of string.

Hold both ends of the stick and ask a friend if he can get the scissors off the string without untying it.

If your friend fails to solve the puzzle, pull the loop so that you can pass the scissors through it.

* * * *

A BALL GAME.

Here is a good game for a number of players. The players are given letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D and so on and the game is played in the following manner.

A has a 'soft' ball and steps forward about six yards in front of the other players and stands with his back to them. He throws the ball over his head, at the same time calling out the letter of one of the players. For example, A may call "G," and the player representing G tries to catch the ball while all the other players run off as far as they can.

As soon as G catches the ball, he calls out "Halt!" and then every player must stand still. G without moving from his place, now tries to hit someone. Players must not dodge the ball; they must stand quite still, just where they are.

If a player is hit he is out of the game. If not, then G is out of the game, and the player he threw at takes the place of A. The game continues until only one player is left.

* * * *

A FUN WITH A HAT.

(By Bro. B. S. Mohite, Jalgaon)

Firstly cut a piece of cardboard about 12 cms. square and make a little nick in the top edge. Bore two holes in each side, and thread them with pieces of twine—just as you see in the following diagram:

Then carefully copy the diagram on the card. Then turn the card over so that the little nick will beat the bottom and then on the back draw the hat.

Take hold of the strings with your fingers and thumbs and then twist them rapidly. What do you find?

Oh! the hat appears on the head of the jolly Joker!

* * * *

JOIN THE ASSOCIATION

It is good for you all children to join Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association as soon as possible.

Children under 12 years can become Members by paying four annas only. Children between 12 and 16 years can enrol themselves as Companions by paying eight annas only These fees are to be paid once for all.

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All have to fill up application forms, which along with fuller particulars of the Association can be had from us on sending nine pies stamps only to cover the postage. Whenever writing please mention your age and send us your full address.

All communications in connection with the Children's Corner or Associations should be sent directly to the following address:—

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Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Princess Irene Bogdan of Roumania, playing with the children.

News From Far & Near

OPEN AIR ICE STADIUM

An open air artificial ice stadium with an area of 180ft. by 100ft. and covered stand to accommodate 2,000 spectators is to be built at Dusseldorf.

THE OLYMPIC FLAG

A 105 feet pine tree from the local forests will be used as a flag staff for the Olympic Flag during the Fourth Winter Olympic Games in Garmisch Partenkirchen in February 1936. It will stand between the two ski jumps. The Olympic Flag bears a design of five interlaced rings, symbolical of the five continents of the World.

CAMEL POST REVIVED.

Camel trains will be revived to carry the mail between Fort Tejon and Los Angeles.

During the week beginning Nov. 3, they will plod the broad motor highway, linking Los Angeles and the historic army post in the Tehachapi Mountains.

The Los Angeles Philatelic Club is sponsoring the "camel post" as part of the observance of National Philatelic Week.

M.P.'S NOT TO BE COUNCILLORS

The Liverpool Labour Party has decided that its members shall not hold Parliamentary and municipal seats simultaneously.

There are three Labour M. P.'s for Liverpool, two of whom are councillors and one an alderman.

Hitherto City Councillors have been encouraged to contest Parliamentary seats.

The decision is not expected to come into force until next year, but there is much speculation as to what action Labour members may take at the forthcoming municipal and Parliamentary elections.

NEGRO JUROR AT LAST!

A Negro was seated on October 5 on a Mississippi county grand jury for the first time in the memory of living citizens.

He was H.C. Armstrong, an elderly school teacher, one of twenty residents of Coahoma County, selected to consider for the second time the cases of two St. Louis Negroes charged with the robbery and slaying of an aged merchant.

The defendants were indicted for murder by a previous grand jury composed solely of white men but Judge William A. Alcon quashed the indictments because Negroes had been discriminated against in the selection of grand and petit juries.

A general scene in the main street of Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia.

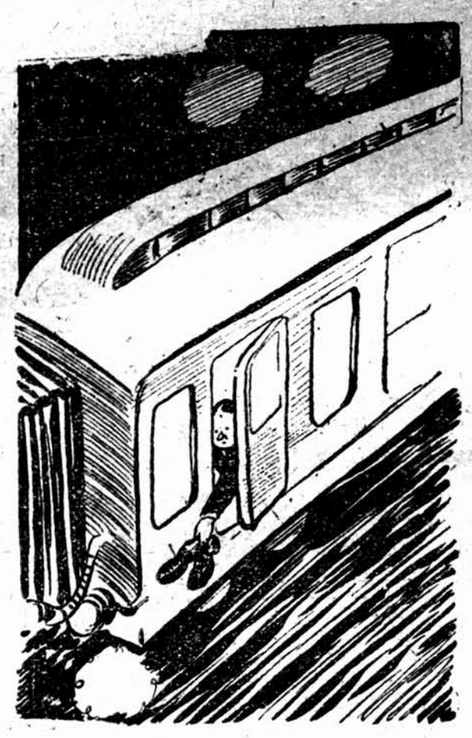
DAY OF SELF-DENIAL

One-Course Meals In Germany

One-course dinners were eaten throughout Germany on October 13, in aid of the "Winter Help" organisation, of which the purpose is to prevent hunger and destitution during the next —six months.

The difference between the amount expended on the ordinary Sunday meal and to-day's dinners was collected from housewives or restaurant keepers by voluntary workers.

British travellers in the fast train from the Hook of Holland or Ostend to Berlin to-day had the choice of one of the following Broth with marconi, mutton or beef with the white cabbage, mushrooms and eggs.



Force of habit in the sleeping car.

SHAW IS SAD

Thinks His Portraiture Has Been Overdone

Bernard Shaw is growing sensitive about this portrait. He thinks it has been done too often.

He says so in an amusing foreword to an exhibition of the work of Professor Strobl, the Hungarian sculptor, which opened in London last month.

He writes that when he was invited to sit to Professor Strobl he was not as flattered as he should have been.

"I know nothing of the great quality of the sculptor," he adds, "and my friend H. G. Wells had complained vehemently that it is impossible to move about the world without coming up against some effigy of my too familiar beard and eyebrows. I had in fact, been rather overdone in caricature and photograph in clay, marble and paint."

Mr. Shaw hopes that posterity will imagine him as Professor Strobl has portrayed him—"in spite of the plastic protest of my friend Epstein, who will have it that I am a thinly disguised prehistoric monster."

NAPOLEON'S SAPPHIRE.

An historic 135-carat sapphire, said to be the finest in Europe, was shown for the first time at the antique dealers' fair at Grosvenor House last month.

The stone, an offer of £50,000, for which was refused some time ago, was presented to Queen Josephine by Napoleon. Napoleon is said to have removed it from the clasp of the imperial robe enshrouding the remains of Charlemagne in order to present it to his queen. The stone was supposed to give its owner dominion over the world.

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Germany-As I See It

welfare of his country above all personal advantage.

Nazi Creed

In order to appreciate what is taking place in Germany, it is also essential to grasp the central tenets of the Nazi creed. The first is: Common weal before personal advantage—this may be called Hitlerism; the second is: The restoration of the respect paid to Germany by the rest of the world—in turn this may be called Teutonism. Personal service and national prestige are the four words which to-day express the will of Germany; the first is the foundation of her international policy and the second of her external that is, her foreign policy. The first was forced upon Hitler by the moral and political disintegration he found the country in, and the second by the degradation resulting from the Treaty of Versailles.

These two principles explain many things. The first which is ruthless in its personal application, explains the events of June 30 last. The individual is nothing, the Reich is all. Though possibly and probably Hitler realized that a number of innocent people wede likely to suffer with the guilty, my opinion is that he felt that this was better for the Reich than long drawn-out trials which would have degraded Germany in her own eyes. We should remember that there are some crimes in this country which even we, a peculiarly legal-minded people, fear to expose. It was not that Hitler was afraid of normal legal proceedings, for he is a man of undoubted moral courage. It was that, having placed the integration of Germany before all things, this crime against the national soul stood outside all common justice. Though we may object to his methods and in the circumstances which surround us they do not apply. we should not cast doubt on his honesty. for if we do we simply blind ourselves to reality.

Demand For Equality

The second principle explains his insistent demands for equality; for without equality there can be no reintegration of national prestige. Ninety per cent. of Hitler saved Europe from Communism, that their degradation was their crucifixion and that in equality alone is to be found their forget that fundamentally the in 1914-18 front line soldiers. To German is a mystic, for to do so is to be incapable of reading his character and of understanding the events this character is moulding.

In my opinion this isistence upon equality does not necessarily mean war, and this in spite of resurrection. He must never the fact that nearly all the men now employed in the political Germans firmly believed that management of the country were establish peace it is necessary to understand war, and the soldier is well fitted for this task. He knows what war entails and what war demands. and no one better than the German soldier knows that there is no certainty in war and that defeat means bankruptcy and chaos. Besides, to-day, Germany is still desperately poor, one everywhere, though it is now mitigated by hope and faith in the future. To-day and even for years to come Germany is unlikely to be able to afford war, not only because she lacks money. but because she is in the process of reintegration.

When Hitler says he stands for peace we may believe him. True,

(Continued from page 11)

when he was striving for power, his utterances were frequently bellicose. Those days are gone, and even if his past words are raked up they are far more patriotic than some of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's. What was Mr. MacDonald doing in 1917 when Hitler was a front line soldier? What other country, I would ask, would have accepted so calmly such insults as the mock Reichstag trial and Mr. Baldwin's assertion that our frontier is the Rhine? What would the people and Press of this country have said, had our Houses of Parliament been burned down and had a mock trial, in order to prejudice the real trial, been staged in Berlin? Or what would they have sad had Hitler proclaimed that the German frontier was the House? Have we as a nation lost all sense of humour?

An Intolerable Humiliation

We refuse to realize that the German nation and Government have never asked for arms. What they have asked for is for "equal rights," surely the foundations of all democracy. At the Disarmament Conference to be relegated to the rank of a member without equal rights was an intolerable humiliation for a nation of sixty-five millions of peeople, and had we stood in German shoes. would it not have been an unbearable humiliation for us? We are so cock-sure that we are right that we can never see things through the eyes and feel through the hearts of others. Is this statesmanship? Only a few months back, in Baden, when the Saar plebiscite was about to be held, an Englishman said to me: "Do you think that the Saarlanders will vote German?" I answered: "What else can they do? Think, if Yorkshire, under the League of Nations, had been occupied by the Germans for fifteen years, what would Yorkshiremen do—..... Obviously 90 per cent. will vote for a return to Germany". That is what happened, yet our leading newspapers with their elaborate sources of information placed the figure 15 per cent. lower.

When Hitler says of another war: "The outbreak of such infinite madness would necessarily cause the collapse of the present can see hunger and poverty social and political order and plunge Europe into Communistic chaos," he is not only speaking truly but he is revealing the heart of his policy, his fight to the death against Red Ruin. Rightly or wrongly Germany believes that she has saved Europe from Bolshevism. Recently we asked her to shake hands with Stalin. Is such a request common sense, or common honesty? Why are such things done? Is it in order to compel Germany to refuse co-operation. so that we and the French may say: "I told you so; look at the bad boy of Europe"?

The Germans, as they have more than once informed me, see through this security racket. They realize that the French political system is utterly rotten; that for fifteen years the cry of "Security" has been used to hypnotize the French people and turn their eyes outwards. They, the Germans, know that security is not a shield against Germany, but nothing more than a bullet-proof carapace under which the Staviskys crawl. If we and France refuse to understand Germany, eventually there will be war, and a war begotten of our own eyelessness.

And now to conclude this brief examination of Germany to-day. In 1931, the country was blistered with vice and corruption. A German then said to me: "When two Germans meet there are three political opinions". Then Government had ceased to operate. In 1932, I felt electricity in the air. In 1933, I was in Cologne during the March elections. Two days before they were held an Englishman said to me: "I'm going to clear out, there will be terrible bloodshed". "Blood-shed"? I answered, "in this country ....." My wife and I went everywhere and everything was as orderly as a Horse Guard's parade.

In 1934, there was ecstasy bordering upon hysteria. A few junkers said: "No, we don't like Hitler, but it was Hitler or Bolshevism". The vast majority of the people looked upon him as their saviour, and not a few as a reincarnation of Christ. This year there is more sobriety and the people are shaking down to work. The atmosphere is more human and less mystical. Mild jokes about the Government and its reforms are heard; jokes which would have been blasphemy last year—such as: that the Feldberg is higher than Hitler and that Germany is Hitler and Hitler is Dr. Schacht.

To-day the danger in Germany is no longer disorganisation, in place it is over-organization—the mechanization of the mind and the soul. If Hitlerism leads to a rigid bureaucracy Germany is doomed. Hitler's problem now is to establish a higher freedom so that the greatness of Germany may express itself.

Three Lessons

By understanding Germany three lessons can be learned by us:

As regards the world generally: A body can never regain health so long as one of its limbs is paralysed by a tourniquet.

That history is made by energetic minorities led by daring individual personalities.

And that though in the conditions which surrounded us there would appear to be little room for a man of the type of Hitler, there is plenty of room for his faith, energy and single-mindedness in our political system.

Finally, my opinion is. that to understand Germany and the aspirations of the German revolution is ensential to the understanding of our own destiny. It is not to be pro-German but to be pro-British. Incidentally in this atheistic age it may lead us back to Christian principles, among which is to be found charity towards one's neighbour, a principle which, I believe, would go far to set this upside—down world once again upon its feet.—"The English Review."

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The Space-Raiders

(Continued from page 9.)

certain component parts, there was little or no hope that the delicate work of constructing, adjusting, testing and balancing the mechanism could be completed in time. One component part of the instrument alone had taken Professor Longdon four days to get right.

Biggs, noting the professor's evident distress, became very perturbed.

"I swear to God, sir, I'd give my right arm for this not to have happened," he blurted out vehemently. "I've been telling you the truth, sir, and I'll vouch for the sentry. I——"

"All right, Biggs, I believe you," said Professor Longdon, slowly. "It's not your fault. But——" he gestured helplessly with his hands —"well, it's—just that we're finished. That's all."

He turned to George. "Come to the office with me. I might as well tell Captain Duke. There'll be no need for his air-fleets now."

"Isn't there a chance for 'that' scheme—of the relay fleets and the nets to follow the Light—even without the hoverer?" asked George. loth to surrender even the slightest hope.

"We might catch one of their small machines," said the professor, "but without the hoverer, we have no means of reaching the big space-ship. And it is up there, in the stratosphere, that the real danger lies. That ship is the key of the whole situation."

A Message From Kay

In the office they telephoned Captain Duke at the Whitehall Air Department. Duke's gasp of dismay came sharply over the wire.

"Stolen? Gone? But 'how'?"

The professor explained the deadlock, weary of repeating the tragic facts. Concluding—"So what's the use of trying, Duke," he said, "after this happens? What I do want to know now is —have you seen Kay this evening? She left the works in a hurry and hasn't been seen since."

"Kay? No, I haven't seen her—" Colin Duke's voice broke off.

A moment later it sounded again, vibrant with excitement.

Hallo? Professor!"

"Yes?"

"Somebody's just brought a telegram in to me—it's from Kay!" cried Duke. "Just a second—I'll read it to you!"

"'What'?" exclaimed the professor, sharply. Kay? Sending a 'telegram'? He told George what Duke had said.

"Listen!" said Duke. "It reads —'Carry on with the air-fleets scheme, whatever happens'. And it is signed 'Kay'!"

Professor Longdon gripped the telephone instrument for support, wondering whether his ears were playing him tricks.

"What—why should she——?" he cried, incoherently. Then, mastering himself with an effort—"I don't see any sense in this mix-up at all, Duke, not a scrap. First Kay hurries away without leaving any message, then comes this mystery of the stolen gyroscope, and now she sends you this telegram——"

"What telegram?" interrupted the anxious George, who had only caught half the conversation.

The other acquainted him with the latest news.

"She knows something," said George, quickly, "Something about the mystery of the missing gyroscope. Maybe she is on the trail of it——"

"But if she knew it had gone, why didn't she tell me?" cried Professor Longdon. "It's this uncertainty—this fog I'm groping in —that's so annoying! Why should she send a telegram to Duke?"

"That's what I'd like to know," said George, grimly.

"And why, in the name of Mercury, should she send a 'telegram'?" choked the professor. "That means the message has taken at least three-quarters of an hour, probably more, to reach him. Why not telephone—or call on him? Has the girl taken leave of her senses—or is it 'me' who is going mad?"

He put the receiver again to his ear.

"Hello?" cried Duke.

"Hello!"

"In the face of this telegram, professor, what do you think we should do now—about the air-fleet scheme, I mean?" asked Colin Duke. "I'm as much in the dark about all this business as you, but don't you think I'd better carry on as planned? No harm in preparing, just in case the gyroscope turns up, you know."

"All right," replied Professor Longdon. "Just as you please, Captain."

"If I get any more telegrams, I'll let you know," said Duke. He rang off.

George and the professor discussed the latest news again. The mystery was even deeper than before. George could see that the professor was badly shaken by this weird turn of events.

"Look here, sir," he suggested. "You need more rest. Go home and wait to see if Kay turns up. She might have the facts that we need to clear up this affair. I'll wait here with Biggs in the hoverer shed, in case she arrives here. Apart from that, I don't see what else we can do. If anything happens, I'll 'phone you."

He glanced at his watch. "Nearly nine o'clock. Surely she'll return before midnight—whatever she's been up to."

But as he ushered his chief from the office, there was gnawing fear in George's heart that all was not well with Kay—that somehow, somewhere, she was in the gravest danger.

When the professor had departed, looking a very old man indeed, George locked the office and walked down to the hoverer shed. Biggs and the sentry welcomed him. Biggs was plainly uneasy, feeling that the onus of the loss rested upon himself.

Another guard came to relieve the sentry. Thereupon the relieved sentry, in straightforward fashion, offered to remain if George wished it, as he had been on duty at the time of the theft, and did not wish anybody to think he might run away from his responsibilities.

George, a shrewd judge of human nature, told him to go and rest, and report in the morning. The sentry was blameless, he knew that. Biggs, George, and the new sentry settled down to their vigil.

At Midnight

"Tick—tick—tick—"

The sound dominated the room —the round of a wall clock, faint but insistent and remorseless in its regularity.

Three times the minute hand of that clock had turned full circle, while Professor Longdon sat, scarcely moving, in the armchair by the table; his elbows on that table, his face buried in his hands. Three hours had passed since his return home from the Longdon laboratories, and no word had come from Kay, nor had she returned to the house, nor had any seen her.

The professor could not sleep. He could rest his body, but his mind was at work with the same monotonous persistence as the ticking clock. His eyes were closed but his brain was alive with pictures.

Pictures. Faced now with ghastly failure, since the loss of the gyroscope, one thought had presented itself as the 'motif' of a whirl of revolving thought-scenes—'what would happen when the 'Space Raiders,' after a triumphant return to their own world, came back to Earth?'

He saw that second coming in a series of vivid glimpses, each new one more terrifying than the last.

He saw the skies alive with darting death—saw the rain of pestilence bombs and gas-circles dropping, and men, women, children running through that shroud of agony in thousands, millions; he saw ships at sea crumpled like paper toys by vicious, invisible, but incredibly powerful rays directed from above; saw city buildings, churches, dwelling houses, theatres, cinemas, crumbled to smoking heaps of ruin.

He saw those who had escaped the first awful blast of destruction prowling like whipped curs in the shadows of the shattered cities, looting, seeking food, clinging to life while yet they had breath. Not long would they breathe, those survivors; the breath would be taken from them by choking screens of gas sprayed over the continents, until all human and most animal life on the planet had been decimated.

Possibly near the polar ice-caps a few humans might survive. The raiders might ignore them, or keep them there, with grim inhuman irony, as a kind of "zoo."

Then, when the gas had dissipated, and the way was clear, with no danger of resistance because all form of active resistance had disappeared, the raiders would establish their new civilisation. Strange new forms of habitation would spring up. The grass would grow, to cover the scare of the holocaust to shroud the shattered heaps of wreckage which once had been proud units of man-made civilisation.

The new masters of the Earth—what would they be like? Impossible to tell. Of all Earth-creatures, only those poor devils already kidnapped during the Green Light raids, and now on the space-ship, knew what shapes housed the animating spirits of the people who had conquered the inter-stellar spaces—that is, if they still lived.

And the vision extended, in a panorama of thought-pictures. The professor was visualizing Earth not merely as the home of space-colonizers, but as the base for an army of planet-raiders. The conquest of Earth would whet the appetites of these raiders; they would send out their explorers to claim the Moon, to seize other heavenly bodies; they would strive to build a great Space-Empire, controlled perhaps from the planet Earth; they might become veritable Masters of the Stars.

Professor Longdon shivered. The thought-cycle had swung back to the probable destruction of civilisation on Earth; he strove to shut out the horrible mental phantasmagoria from his mind.

Raising his head, he stared wildly about him. The clock caught his gaze. Twenty minutes past twelve.

With a deep groan he rose shakily to his feet, groped his way to the sideboard and the whisky decanter, poured himself a stiff glass of the fiery spirit with fingers that trembled. The glass was halfway to his lips, when—

'Pr-r-ring!

The telephone bell rang sharply.

'Crash'! Startled, the professor's fingers slipped on the glass, and it smashed on the carpet.

He turned to the telephone, grasped it, his lips muttering a prayer.

"Who called him? Was it Kay—or news of her?"

(TO BE CONTINUED ON SUNDAY NEXT).

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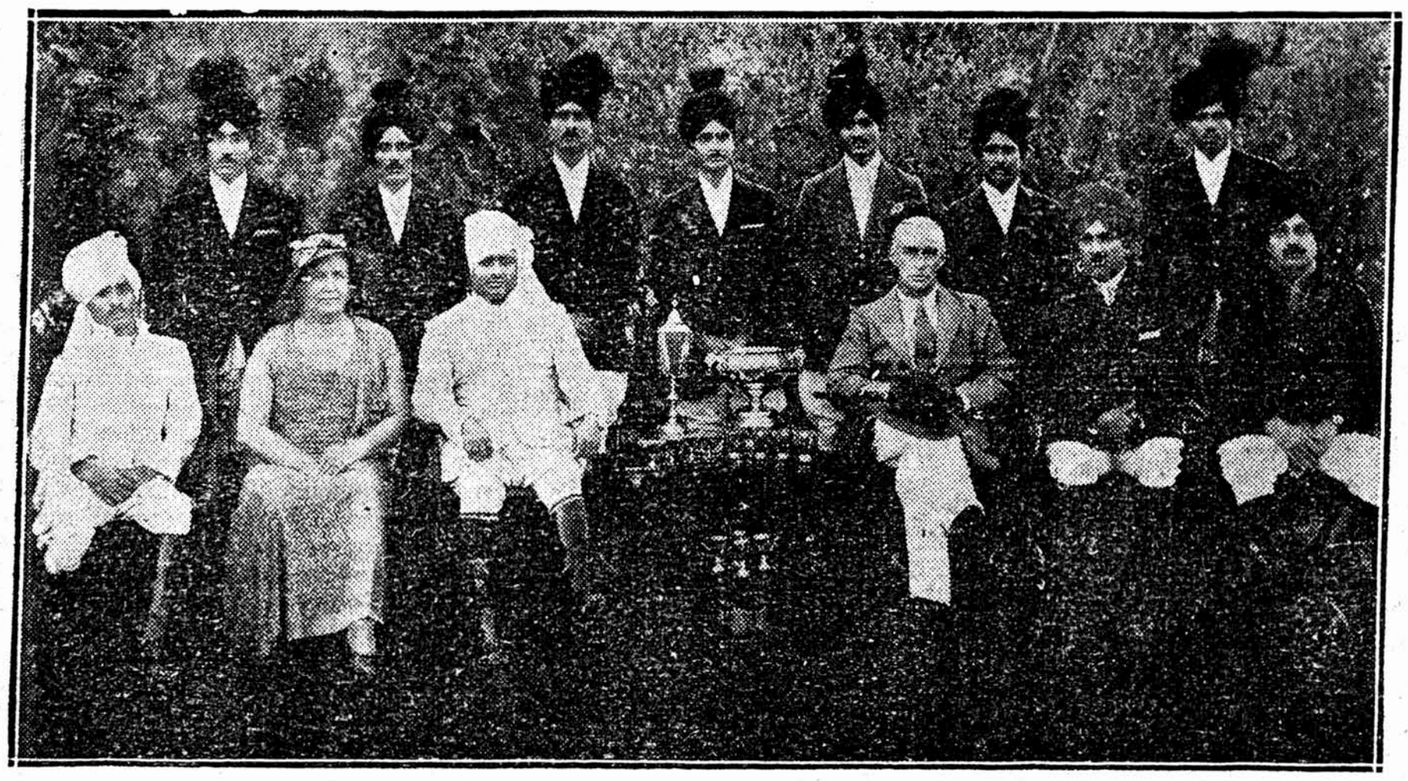

Junagadh Lancers Polo Club winners and Runners-up in both the Kathiawar Open and Junior Polo Tournaments played at Rajkot recently.
Seated (from left to right): Jmdr. Abu Bhai Saheb (A.D.C.), Mrs. J. Monteath, H. H. Nawab Saheb Sir Mahabatkhanji of Junagadh, Mr. J. Monteath I.C.S. (Dewan), Lt.-Col. B. Abdul Gaffar and Capt. Ahmed Bin Mohammed.

Handloom Revival In England

Princess Alice Opens Spinning And Weaving Exhibition At Whitechapel

About a mile from Spitalfields, where within living memory thousands of hand-loom weavers worked in their cottages, an exhibition by the survivors and revivers of hand-loom spinning and weaving, organised by the Guild of Weavers, was opened at the Whitechapel Art Gallery by Princess Alice of Athlone, last month.

It is an attractive exhibition an a sign of the revival in many places of this old industry (writes the London corresspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

At Spitalfields itself there are now only five or six weavers left in the cottages and a factory with hand-looms, where about fifteen work. But at Braintree Messrs. Warner and sons had fifty weavers working, nearly all descendants of the old Spitalfields Huguenot colony. In their exhibit there is a wonderful brocade with gold costing over £17 a yard and a velvet costing £15, all woven by hand. Many of the frames here are of the old Jacquard type, and there are drawloom machines, dobby hand-looms, Swedish spinning wheels, winding wheels and many kinds of spinning wheels. It is curious how many words there still are in hand-loom work that are clearly of French origin.

The exhibition is divided into four sections—display and demonstrations with spinners and weavers at work, a market section with goods for sale, a section showing the work of school children and their teachers, with examples of the various simple apparatus, and work designed and woven by students of schools of art. A notable point is the remarkable level of design in the materials on exhibition.

REVIVAL OF CHARKA

People in many parts of the country are taking up the craft, singly or in groups, (writes the same correspondent). One exhibit that was getting much attention was the making of yarn on a spinning-wheel from Sandringham flax. The maker, Mr. P. S. Beales, said that an average worker would do 300 yards of thread to the hour. He had a large mass of flax on the top of his wheel, and with expert fingers teased out a piece which he spun into yarn, and where a break occured he damped the broken strands with water, gave it a twist, and instantly the wheel resumed its smooth yarn-making. He came from Norfolk, where his people had long been weavers, and he and his wife now worked at a village with the delightful name of Compton Chamberlayne.

Another of the many interesting exhibits was a dobby hand-loom weaving a fine piece of ecclesiastical silk-work design for vestments. The two young men, Messrs. Kilbride and Brocklehurst, are expert dyers and weavers, working at Ditchling. They have been at the business for ten years, and their ties and braids are remarkable. Welsh blankets and scarves, composite dress material, silk cushion covers, scarves and ties (many fine patterns), cotton and linen curtains and hangings, and table mats, woollens of all kinds, are the main examples of an exhibition which will set people talking and thinking of the hand-loom's part in the modern home furnishing. There are good displays from Bury School of Art and, of course, Macclesfield School of Art.

F. 62

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Made only by The North West Tannery Co., Cawnpore.

Seth Mian Mohammadin H. Kadirbux, a Calcutta merchant has offered a recurring donation of Rs. 600 per annum to enable poor and deserving Muslim students in the Junagadh State College to pay their way at College. He has awarded three scholarships each of Rs. 30 per mensem to enterprising Muslim students in the Ismail College at Andheri (Bombay) and has with the co-operation of like-minded brothers been running a high school at Chenut in the Punjab.

"NOBLEST DEED OF SELF-SACRIFICE"

(Continued from page 21)

be no more! We stood statue-like, calm and erect. Presently the sound of footsteps was heard from behind.

"Will you please examine my blood?" said the newcomer to the Civil Surgeon. "I want to do something for my neighbour." Not a moment was to be lost. We were all wonder-struck at the boldness and noble spirit of the young man. There are happening around us many deeds of self-sacrifice and valour, but a deed inspired by pure nobleness of mind like this is rare to find. If it had been somebody else, I would not have been surprised. But here stands the man whom Jaichand had wronged, had hated and abused so maliciously, firm as a rock to save the life of a misanthrope, a man-hater. I rubbed my eyes to make sure if it was really Mohan. They confirmed the fact in a moment. What a noble soul!

Mohan's blood proved useful. The efforts of the doctors were crowned with success. There were visible signs of freshness on the patient's face and he began to revive.

"He's an Angel! An Angel!" cried Jaichand the next morning finding himself in perfect relief. "Half my property goes to him." said he resolutely. I motioned to him to be quiet, for he was not yet fully recovered.

To-day both Jaichand and Mohan are away from the East and are living as brother-partners in South America, managing a firm which goes by the name of "Jai—Mohan and Co., Silk Merchants."

G. R SHIVDASANI.
Hyderabad (Sind).

DEAFNESS!

Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request.
Dr RONTGEN, Saguna, Bengal B.B.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"You can hear a pin drop where I work."

"Where do you work?"

"In a bowling alley."

* * * *

Horrified Colonel (surprising burglar at his sideboard)—"Good heavens, man! you're drinking that port out of a claret glass!"

* * * *

Mike—"What does 'not transferable' mean on the ticket?"

Pat—"It means that if you don't go yourself you won't be admitted."

* * * *

Geology Prof.: "What kind of rock is this?"

Student: "Oh! I just take it for granite."

* * * *

Professor (in the middle of a joke): "Have I ever told the class this one before?"

Class (in a chorus): "Yes."

Professor (proceeding): "Good! You will probably understand it this time."

* * * *

Little Boy: "What was the name of that last station we passed, Mother?"

Mother: "I don't know. Don't bother me, I'm reading a story."

Little Boy: "It's too bad you don't know, cause little brother got off there."

* * * *

Old Lady—Dear me—has the little boy bumped his head?

Little Girl—No, 'm; we was singing outside a 'ouse an' someone emptied a water-jug on 'im.

Old Lady—But how did he get that bump?

Little Girl—That was it, mum—the water was froze!

* * * *

Two boys appeared to be in trouble.

"Here, what is the argument?" asked an elderly gentleman.

"There's no argument sir," replied one of the young rascals. "We are in complete agreement. Billy thinks I am not going to give him half this apple—and I think the same."

* * * *

It was the custom at the school for a teacher to write on the blackboard any instructions she wished to give the caretaker. One evening on entering a classroom the care taker saw written up: "Find the greatest common denominator."

"Goodness!" he exclaimed. "Is that durned thing lost again?"

* * * *

"Funny, ain't it, pa," said Johnny, "that everybody in our house is some kind of an animal?"

"What do you mean?"

"Why, mother's a dear, and baby's a little lamb, and I'm a kid—I can't think what you are, pa."

"I'm the goat, my son."

* * * *

"Can any little boy," asked the new teacher, "tell me the difference between a lake and an ocean?"

"I can," replied Edward, whose wisdom had been learned from experience. "Lakes are much pleasanter to swallow when you fall in."

* * * *

Jones: "Beer makes me fat."

Smith: "Well, I once saw it make you lean—against a lamp-post."

* * * *

"Sammy," asked the teacher, "how many make a million?"

"Not many," answered Sammy quickly.

* * * *

The doctor (to patient): "You go to your chemist and ask him for some iodhydragyrate of iodide of potassium, some droglucochloral and dioxyamidour seno benzol—and I should not be surprised if with those we shall be able to triumph over your loss of memory."

"Well, old man, what are you doing these days?"

"I'm selling furniture."

"Are you selling much?"

"Only my own, so far."

* * * *

"Why were you so long aft, Jock?"

"The captain dropped a saxpence, and I helped look for't."

"Were you successful?"

"Na. He found it himsel'!"

* * * *

Kind, Old Lady—Here's sixpence for you, and, by the by, the lady next door wants her rugs beaten.

Tramp—Thanks for the warning, ma'am!

* * * *

"If I were trying to match 'politeness'," said the angry woman customer, glaring hard at the shop assistant, "I'd have rather a job to find it here?"

The assistant was equal to the occasion.

"Let me see your sample, madam," she said.

* * * *

After an immense amount of trouble the vicar of a country parish succeeded in reconciling two old women who had been quarrelling for years. He even induced them to meet under the vicarage roof.

In his drawing-room they shook hands. After an embarrassed silence one of them said:

"Well, Mrs. Tyler, I wish you all you wishes me."

"An' who's saying nasty things now?" snapped Mrs. Tyler.

* * * *

The sad-looking man in the tenement area leaned over the banisters and caught the visitors before she could disappear down a hole in the staircase.

"I wonder," said the visitor, indignantly, "the landlord doesn't do something to repair this deplorable building?"

"Well," said the slum-dweller, philosophically, "he was going to do something about it until he went on a tour to Naples and saw the ruins of Pompeii.....Now he thinks this isn't too bad."

* * * *

It was the first time that the Jinkses, who had lately come into money, were entertaining in their newly-purchased mansion.

Mrs. Jinks fondly hoped that the dinner party would launch them into society.

"Lena," she said to her cook on the morning of the feast, "I want you to be sure and mash the peas thoroughly to-night."

The cook looked flabbergasted.

"Mash the peas?" she exclaimed.

"Yes, mash the peas," remarked her mistress. "Mr. Jinks is scared that they might roll off his knife."

* * * *

"If you are going down the road, dear, you might bring a turnip from the green-grocer's" said his wife, just as Smith was shutting the front door.

"What size do you want?" he asked, and his wife called out: "Oh, as large as your head!"

On the way down the road, Smith met a friend who, owning an allotment, and hearing of the errand, said: "You needn't buy one, old chap; help yourself to a turnip from my bit of ground across the way; I've some beauties there."

A little later the friend was stopped by an acquaintance who inquired: "Who is the man working on your allotment to-day? He's pulling up all your turnips and trying his bowler hat on each!"

Voice from above:—"Why are you screaming?" "I went to swat a fly off the wall and it was a nail."

A distinguished visitor to a lunatic asylum had occasion to use the telephone, but experienced difficulty in getting his connection.

"Look here, girl," he shouted wildly to exchange, "do you know who I am?"

"No," came back the reply, "but I know where you are!"

* * * *

"Have a cigar?" said the man with the smiling face.

"Don't mind if I do," said his friend. "But what's the occasion? Why this lavish display?"

"Oh, I've got an addition to the family."

"You don't say so? Congratulations!" said the other man, enthusiastically, as he put a match to his cigar. After a few puffs he observed, "About the fifth child, I should say."

* * * *

An Englishman was showing one of our visitors from the States round the country.

During the tour they pulled up at an ancient village inn.

"What will you have?" asked the Englishman.

"Say, that's good of you," said the American. "I'll have a whisky and gin pop with a raisin in it."

"Sorry," replied the Englishman, "but the nearest thing to that you can get in here is just plain beer with a beetle in it."

* * * *

"You used to tell me I was birdlike," complained the wife.

The brutal husband continued to bury his nose in the paper.

"You used to tell me I was birdlike," repeated the wife, "but now you never act as if you thought so."

"You're still birdlike," growled the brutal husband.

"One wouldn't think you thought so, to judge by——"

"Isn't a parrot a bird?"

* * * *

A woman sat down at a vacant table and, after consulting the menu, ordered some whiting.

The Cockney waitress went away; nearly a quarter of an hour passed and still she did not return.

At last the visitor grew impatient, and getting up from the table, she discovered the girl talking in a corner with the other waitresses.

"Why haven't you brought my fish?" demanded the hungry customer.

"What fish?" replied the girl.

"Why, the whiting I ordered."

"Oh!" was the astonishing answer. "I didn't know you ordered anything; I thought you said you was just sitting down waiting!"

Doctor: "Now, take a deep breath and say nine, three times."

Willie (after inhaling): "Twenty-seven."

* * * *

"I can't stand this money—money—money business much longer. The next time you mention money, I'll leave you."

"How much, dear?"

* * * *

"Of course, this is genuine Queen Anne!" protested the furniture dealer. "Just note the legs."

"What's the good of that?" retorted the sceptical client. "I never knew Queen Anne."

* * * *

A Yorkshire commercial traveller boasted of doing seventy calls a day.

"How do you do it?" asked a friend.

"Oh," said he, "I puts my head inside t'door, and says, 'Marnin',' I says. 'Marnin',' says she. 'Owt?' I says. 'Nowt,' says she. 'Marnin',' I says. 'Marnin',' says she. And off I goes to t'next shop."

* * * *

The old fellow handed the bus conductor sixpence for his fare.

The conductor looked at it suspiciously, then placed it between his teeth.

"Sorry, sir," he said handing it back; "this coin's dud."

The old man gasped.

"But that's absurd!" he exclaimed: "it's dated 1905. Someone would surely have noticed it before this if it were bad."

* * * *

The conductor noticed, during rehearsal, that one of his first violinist was not looking himself. He stopped and asked the violinist if he felt unwell.

"No, sir, thanks; I'm all right", was the reply.

The rehearsal proceeded. Presently the violinist again caught the conductor's eye.

"Smith," he said, "are you sure you're all right, because you don't look it?"

"Yes, sir, really; I'm all right."

But Smith seemed to grow pale.

"Look here, Smith," said the conductor, "I really think you ought to go out for some fresh air."

"Don't worry about me, sir," said Smith. "I'm quite all right—only, I simply loathe music."

* * * *

A class was given the task of writing four lines of dramatic poetry. The results were various, and, selecting the verse of a usually bright boy, the teacher read:—

A boy was walking down the track,
The train was coming fast.
The boy stepped off the railway track.
To let the train go past.

"This verse is very well done," said the teacher, but it lacks drama. Try again, Johnny, and make it more dramatic." Whereupon, in a surprisingly short time, Johnny produced the following:—

A boy was walking down the track,
The train was coming fa
The train jumped off the railway track
To let the boy go past.

* * * *

A British tourist journeyed from Cairo to the Pyramids. Fired by romantic tales, he felt sure he had reached the land where nothing savouring of Western civilization would be allowed to disturb the Arabian Night's atmosphere.

When he reached the Pyramids and was hoisted to a camel by a picturesque Arab, he quivered with delight. But he had a rude awakening.

"What's you camel's name?" he asked the Arab.

"Greta Garbo," was the answer.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--.The Observer

The Australian Visit

With the arrival of the Aussies, or H. H. The Maharajah of Patiala's Australian Cricket Team, to give them their official title, the big event of the sporting season has begun. During the week they have already made their debut in very convincing style, and cricketing fans everywhere—from their number it almost seems that Cricket has become our national game,—are eagerly looking forward to welcoming and watching them in their respective centres. Bombay had, of course, the pleasure of receiving them first on Indian soil. And they have made a very favourable impression indeed. They are as fine a lot of cricketers,—veterans and colts,—as can be met anywhere, and their tour is bound to do a lot of good to Indian Cricket. It is to be hoped, moreover, that this "unofficial visit"—the Australian Cricket Board are very particular about its status—will be a precursor of regular Test Matches between the two countries.

Two Conferences

The much-heralded Radical Political Conference,—the Leftist variant of the abortive Congress Socialists Conference—was held last Sunday in the Muzaferabad Hall under the presidency of Mr. B. G. Horniman. It appeared in the main to be an attempt to rally the Labour ranks. But it is a moot question whether it succeeded in achieving anything at all, let alone the consolidation of the "Radical" elements.

Mention must be also made of the other Conference held in Nagpur. Though it was called the Nagpur Division Political Conference, it was mainly a Socialist gathering. The main task of the Conference was to enter an emphatic condemnation of the policy of accepting office. The views of the Socialist ranks on this issue are well-known, and the Conference held so soon after the A.I.C.C. meeting at Madras, can be said to be the first concerted attempt to marshal public opinion against the acceptance of office. Not a few people, however, were painfully surprised to learn that Harijan Seva and village improvement were not for the Socialists. If this were to be seriously believed, it would mean that there is something wrong in the Socialist ideology, indeed. Mahatmaji, as Dr. Mahmud remarked recently, was the biggest Socialist of them all, and it is vain to decry what he has made his life mission, in this fashion.

Deplorable Dissensions

It is difficult properly to assess at this distance the real situation in the U.P. Congress circles. It is evident, however, that the frequent differences which had been coming to a head recently demand the attention of the Congress President. The present dissension, however, is particularly deplorable as it is in connection with the arrangements of the next Congress session. The latest reports say that the gulf has been bridged, and it is to be hoped that there will be no further hitches.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY IN SIND

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Sind): Nov. 4.

The Co-operators' Institute, Hyderabad (Sind), celebrated the Co-operators' Day here for two days on 2nd and 3rd Nov.

The programme consisted of flag hoisting on the 2nd inst. by Mr. Siddiqui, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, followed by opening of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition; free cinema shows, and a public meeting in which all the zamindars from the rural areas participated.

Speeches were made at the meeting explaining as to what the Co-operative Movement was, what good it had done, and how the people shou'd further co-operate to make it a success.

Anti-Purdah Campaign

(From A Correspondent).

AKOLA: (By Mail).

"Pardah Niwaran" Day was observed here on Wednesday last under the presidentship of Mrs. Rukmanidevi Goenka. Mrs. Radhadevi Goenka, Mrs. Savitridevi Biyani, Mrs. Durgabai Joshi, Mrs. Kishan Lalji Goenka spoke.

Many prominent citizens and ladies without purdah were present. The function was an expressive one and it shows the rapid social reforms among Rajasthani community. The credit of the function goes to Seth Kishanlalji Goenka, whose zeal for the upliftment of women is quite well known.

Security Demanded From Urdu Daily

PATNA, Nov. 7.

The District Magistrate, Patna, called upon Mr. Abdul Baqui Khan, Editor and Publisher of the "Istiqlal," an Urdu bi-Weekly that made its appearance on November 2 last, to deposit by the 16th November. 1935, security amounting to Rs. 1,000 in cash or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India under section 7(1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act. 1931.

This security, it is understood, was not demanded by the Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer of Patna from Mr. Baqui when he applied for declaration.—United Press.

ORGANISATION OF NON-BRAHMAN PARTY

(From A Correspondent)

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the Leader and R. B. Asavale, M.L.C. went to Jalgaon the Headquarters of the East Khandesh District on Tuesday the 5th, and met about one hundred leaders and workers of the District. A strong committee was formed to compose differences and to organise by starting Taluka and Polling Station committees.

All agreed that the party ought to be independent of all other political organisations, and that a District Conference should be held early in 1936. There will be no Parliamentary Board to select candidates to contest elections, but each district committee will be free to select their candidates.

On Wednesday the 6th they met prominent men of the Maratha community to impress on them the urgency of efforts to advance social reform and spread of primary and technical educaton. For this purpose a Society for Social Reform of the Marathas of the district is to be started, with branches in all the Talukas.

The work undertaken will be to start Well-Being Co-operative Societies on the Punjab model in nine centres as an experiment to teach thrift by reducing expenditure on marriages, obsequies, anniversaries and religious ceremonies. Efforts will also be made to discourage litigation by encouraging references to arbitration.

Alleged Attempt At Murder

LAHORE, Nov 8.

Investigations having concluded, challan was submitted by the police against Hassain Mohammed under section 302 and 307, I. P. C. for the alleged murder of Sardar Bishen Singh in October last and under three charges of the alleged attempt to murder two Sikhs and one Hindu.

The hearing commences on the 22nd November.—United Press.

Trivandrum:—The Child Marriage Restraint Bill, drafted on the lines of the Sarda Act, and the Travancore Special Marriage and Succession Bill, based on the corresponding British Indian legislation, are among the non-official measures on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the Tranvancore Legislative Assembly.

The session will commence on the 12th November and end on the 16th.

EXCISE SUB-INSPECTOR IN TROUBLE

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 7.

According to a Narsinghpur message, Mr. Mohammed Yusuf, an Excise Sub-Inspector of Gadorwara, has been arrested and prosecuted by the police for committing an alleged offence punishable under the Excise Act and the Indian Penal Code. Mohammed Yusuf has since been suspended under the orders of the Local Government, and his case is proceeding in the court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Narsinghpur.

In the course of the charge-sheet submitted by the police against the accused, the police has alleged that Mohammed Yusuf was carrying on business in illicit liquor and that by doing so he used to take the illegal advantage of his post and position.

The police in support of its allegation has submitted a list of 60 witnesses to be examined on behalf of the prosecution.—United Press.

WHEELER COMMITTEE'S PROVISIONAL PLAN

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.

The Wheeler Committee's provisional plan of action seems to be not to issue a questionnaire but to invite Secretaries of Departments and other responsible spokesmen to put their views orally before the Committee during the course of the examination which is likely to commence after November 18.

Various Departments are already busy formulating their views for submission to the Committee through oral examination.

The Committee in order to avoid waste of time is likely to discount the idea of Departments submitting long memoranda on points referred to the Committee for enquiry.

Telegrams of congratulations have been exchanged between His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the occasion of His Royal Highness's marriage.

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are all around you. Every minute of the day you are inhaling Tubercle bacilli. Guard against Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis can start from a cough. The only remedy to protect you and your family is
SIROLIN "ROCHE"
Sirolin Roche kills the disease germs, cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, influenza, and Tuberculosis in its early stages.
It is palatable.
MADE IN SWITZERLAND

The World Of Finance

Nothing has happened during the past week which is likely to have any important effect on the local Stock Exchange. There is a big demand for Treasury Bills and applications of over Rs. 5 crores were made. Government Securities ruled steady with a moderate demand. Industrial Shares developed irregularity. The cement merger finds no support and holders of cement shares show inclination to part with them. There was more realising in cotton mill shares which resulted in moderate decline. The speculative and popular steel shares fluctuated widely with fresh buying but old bulls are getting out. During the last three weeks Tata Steel deferred shares registered a rise of Rs. 180 and naturally no operator will be rash to buy after such a rapid rise.

Cotton Prices

Cotton market is gradually picking up strength and although prices do not show important advance, there is more inclination to buy on declines. Large exports of American cotton are considered a healthy sign and some statisticians are looking for a 13 cent. level sometime next year. Locally some shippers have sold large quantities to Japan for early shipments but our crop being late, they are forced to pay stiff prices. With a view to serve their object, it is said that our cotton prices are out of parity but they forget that the statistical situation is very strong, giving indications of higher prices. If our cotton cultivators had holding capacity or if loans were freely available as is the case in U. S. A. I am sure, those who have sold farmers' cotton, would be forced to pay sellers price, but our conditions are different and it will be advisable to meet the demand: otherwise shipments will be switched to later months by payment of small penalties.

Reactions Of Italo-Abyssinian War

It seems logical to assume that if the war continues there will be a demand for cotton cloth and grains and that conditions in Italy will be such that, in spite of sanctions or even cutting of supplies, she will not be able to supply the home demand and will consequently purchase through those countries which have not supported the sanctions. The ability of Italy to purchase abroad will be governed as much by her ability to pay as by any direct exports.

With regard to our trade there will be interesting possibility in the event of serious interference with shipping in the Mediterranean. If freights insurance rates are raised, it will give an impetus to our home production or perhaps Japan will be able to send some requirements owing to cheapness of prices.

RANDOM JOTTINGS

(By Our Commercial Correspondent)

Rayon

Few people in the textile trade were willing to acknowledge that rayon was so serious a competitor of cotton that exporters were able to switch over entirely from one to the other in many countries. Moreover, it was not fully realised that in rayon fabric production the cost of labour formed a relatively larger proportion of the total and that as a result Japan was able to bring down the cost of production almost below the level of cotton.

Elimination Of Ghogari Cotton

Elimination of Ghogari cotton from the Navsari District is sure to bring ruin to cultivators of cotton in that district. The object seems to be that the district would produce pure and fine long staple cotton for the use of cotton mills but the cost of production of such a long staple cotton is considerably greater as the yield per acre is comparatively small and the piice paid is not remunerative to cotton cultivators. A cotton cultivator is a most practical man and he knows better his job. When pure Navsari cotton fetched low price, the mixing of Ghogari started and this was mainly done by merchants. What is needed is a guarantee from cotton trade of a fair price and unless this is assured, I am afraid elimination of Ghogari cotton will induce diversion of cotton crop.

Currency Stabilisation

Currency stabilisation is coming rather more into the news lately than for some considerable time. It has been discussed in the Assembly of the League of Nations and there is active interest in it in both France and U.S.A. But there is no general agreement either on the time for stabilisation or on the means of accomplising it. Mr. Chamberlain pointed to the state of Europe as a complete bar to any talk of stabilisation at the present time. The threat of War is always a tremendously disturbing factor among currencies and no gold standard is possible while war is on the horizon. Thus in the absence of mutual trust there seems no prospect for stabilisation in the near future.

24 Hours Trading

The working of 24 hours in cotton is severely criticised and it is understood that the Bombay Police are now on guard and do not allow trading in open streets in Marwari Bazaar. If street trading is completely abolished, there will be effective check on Sutta-Khel which has now drawn the serious attention of the Government of Bombay. Bonafide cotton traders have their official trading ring and there is no reason for them to do business all the 24 hours on streets.

'CONGRESS NATIONALISTS' GO SOCIALIST

Programme Of Wide-Spread State Activity For Bengal

CALCUTTA (By Mail.)

A new programme of work conceived on Socialistic lines was adopted at the annual general meeting of the Congress Nationalist Party of Bengal held here on the 5th inst. under the presidentship of Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee, M.L.A.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta, Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly, was re-elected President of the Party for the next year.

The Executive Committee of the Party will consist, among others, of Mrs. J. M. Sen-Gupta, Acharya P. C. Ray, Sj. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh.

NEW PROGRAMME.

The Party's new programme of work will be on the following lines:—

(a) The rejection of the Reforms embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, including the Communal Award, efforts being made to arrive at a settlement among the different communities on Constitutional and communal questions.

(b) The repeal of existing Repressive Laws and the release of all persons detained in prison or custody without trial; freedom of expression of opinion; right of free movement and association for all persons and in all matters not opposed to the ordinary canons of morality and law.

(c) The adoption of uniform adult franchise and joint electorates as the basis of representation to the Legislatures and local bodies with suitable devices for the protection of minorities.

(d) Complete religious toleration; equal measure of civil liberty relating to person, property and vocation for all, and equal opportunities for the exercise of social, religious and political rights and for employment in services under the State.

STATE ACTIVITY.

The Party is pledged to the following programme of State activity:—

(a) Responsibility for economic planning of the country in the national interest.

(b) Removal of mass illiteracy by the introduction of free and compulsory primary education; improvement of secondary and higher education; and the establishment of vocational schools and technological institutes.

(c) Re-organisation of the existing system of public finance so as to secure the maximum benefit to the people; introduction of drastic economies in the entire administrative system; and a reform of the system of the country.

(d) Development of industries, large and small; protection of indigenous industries against foreign competition; and when practical, the Nationalisation of key industries, mineral resources and large-scale transport, and the municipalisation of local public utility services.

(e) The Control of currency and exchange in the best interests of the nation.

(f) Promotion of agricultural and labour unions for the collective security of the peasants and workers.

(g) Provision of minimum living wages, facilities for education, healthy conditions of living, limited hours of work and insurance against old age, sickness and unemployment for labour in general.

(h) Improvement of agriculture, provision of agricultural finance and marketing facilities, and encouragement of subsidiary industries for the economic uplift of the rural population.

(i) Safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of the tenantry and protection of peasants from exploitation in any form.

(j) Control of usury and relief of indebtedness of the masses by adopting suitable debt conciliation schemes.

(k) Development of co-operative organisation in all its forms.

(l) Adoption of effective measures for the improvement of roads, water ways, irrigation, and sanitation and a provision of adequate medical relief.—United Press.

Kathiawar Women's Conference

WHY IT WAS ABANDONED

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, November 7.

It is now definitely understood that Kathiawar Mahila Parishad whose second session was to be held in Bhavnagar on the 21st November has been indefinitely postponed. No official report has been forthcoming nor has any announcement been made by the workers or members of the Reception Committee as to why the Conference was suddenly postponed after all arrangements had been made and preparations were in full swing. In fact even the President of the Conference had been selected and an official invitation sent to her. But I have been able to gather from reliable sources some information regarding some of the currents and cross-currents which have led to the virtual abandonment of the Conference.

Lady Ramabai Pattani had accepted the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee but within a couple of days of her acceptance of this office, she severed her connection with the Conference and declined to be associated with it in any way. Reports state that Lady Pattani did not approve of the resolutions passed at the previous session of the Conference, such as those on intercaste marriage, widow remarriage, divorce, etc., and she did not therefore desire to be associated with a Conference in which such resolutions were likely to be discussed and passed. Moreover, the co-operation of some political workers with the Reception Commttee of the Conference seems to have scared the State authorities who suspected a political stunt in this purely social and educational Conference of women; they feared that resolutions of a political nature might be brought forward and discussed at the Conference. It is also surmised that the election of Shrimati Hansa Mehta might have had something to do with the non-co-operation of Lady Pattani and the State officials with the Conference.

It is stated that when Lady Pattani expressed her inability to continue as the Chairman, Shrimati Sandamini Mehta, one of the Vice-Chairmen, was unanimously elected by the Reception Committee as the Chairman and she was prevailed upon to accept the office. But once Lady Pattani withdrew, the ladies of State Officers' families found it impossible to continue and they also resigned from the Reception Committee and refused to have any connection with the Conference. As there is no independent public opinion or leaders in the Kathiawad States the attempt to convene a social Conference of women to rouse the consciousness of Kathiawari women has been quietly abandoned. If the workers desire to convene the Conference, it would be advisable to select a venue other than Bhavnagar where only the will of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani is law.

Common Ground Between Congress And Democrats

Patasker Urges United Front Against New Constitution

(From A Correspondent)
CHALISGAON Nov 9

In the course of his address to the Democratic Swaraj Party Conference held at Chalisgaon Mr. H. V. Pataskar, Chairman of the Reception Committee said:—

I welcome you most cordially to this conference of the Democratic Swaraj Party on behalf of the reception Committee. We have invited here to-day also persons who are not members of our party but who we believe are actuated by a motive of sympathy towards the cause which we advocate, the principles which we hold and the procedure and methods which we desire to follow.

Personal animosities and jealousies must find no place in the treatment and solution of political questions. I hope Maharashtra noted once for its strong common sense and practical understanding will bury its own unhealthy rivalries and will give a lead to the rest of the country in bringing once again political life to its normal healthy course. At the present time when there is an unprecedented depression in political activities it should be the duty of all who have interests of their country at heart to try to sink and minimise differences and to create a healthy atmosphere in which political life may once again begin to be active and strong. We are not half as strong politically as we were at the time of the Simon Commision.

PROVINCIAL JEALOUSIES

Provincial Jealousies have already been created by the policy of our present Government and when the new Government of India Act is brought into operation there will be the added complication of conflicts between British India and the so-called Indian India by which is meant that part of our country which is apparently governed by native states. The proposed Federal Assembly will provide numerous occasions for such a conflict and they will I am sure be utilised for condemning us as being unfit for Swaraj, which is equivalent to freedom.

Added to these existing and prospective divisions, it is extremely sad to note that several provinces are so constituted at present that unscrupulous people can easily create internal disputes, jealosies and hostilities, and they are already doing so. The Kanarese, the Gujaratis and the Maharashtriyans are already being urged to assume hostile attitudes even regarding matters of common concern; and the most casual reader of the present day literature will find enough corroboration for what I have stated. Not being satisfied with the ample material provided by all these divisions, subdivisions and cross-divisions, a section of the press in Maharashtra is making efforts to create divisions and differences between the various centres of political activities of Maharashtra itself.

One of the main conditions of the membership of our party is that every member must be a member of the Indian National Congress, admittedly the premier political association of our country. Our goal is the same as that of the Indian National Congress. We only differ in some of the programmes now proposed for reaching that goal.

The new neutral attitude of the Congress with respect to the question of the so-called Communal Award is one of the outstanding points of difference between us.

THE COUNCILS

The Indian National Congress having now realised the utility and the desirability of sending representatives to the legislatures and having given up the attitude of leaving them in the hands of the reactionary elements, I might say that it's a triumph of our principles which we held and adhered to in times when this programme was condemned as anti-national. On this point again the I. N. Congress is now at any rate with us in principle. The further questions that are now being agitated are the question of the purpose for which representatives are to be sent to the legislatures, and the question of acceptance of office.

My experience in the Bombay Legislative Council for four years indicates that all political parties based on a nationalist basis as distinct and opposed to communal basis, have to come together for effective work. Present stalwarts of the Congress like Messrs. K. F. Nariman and K. M. Munshi were with me in the Council, and I can say without any fear of contradiction that there was practically no occasion when the then responsive co-operationists and congress-men had to differ in their work or attitude. None of us are enamoured of the new constitution. We all condemn it and wish to replace it by a better one having at least the substance of independence as early as possible. None of us can wish to work it with the object of perpetuating the same and we are as keen on breaking it with a view to its replacement by a better one as any other section of politicians in the country. But breaking or wrecking it is sure to take some time and in the meanwhile those that enter the legislatures can very well utilise them for furtherance of the nation's cause even while engaged in the task of ultimately breaking it. Breaking or wrecking the new constitution will require not only the support of the nationalist groups in the legislatures, but will require the active help of outside agitation and the enlightenment of the masses.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE

In considering the question of the acceptance of office, the question of the prestige of our political institutions must also be considered. By our policy of abstention from Councils and Assembly we had left the field to reactionary elements and we should not hope that once we decide to capture them, we can immediately put those elements out and get in, in overwhelming numbers. Our weaknesses and differences have already been exploited by our opponents for strengthening the reactionary elements. Under the circumstances the question of acceptance, must differ according to the circumstances in each province. There cannot be the same decision for all provinces in India. Besides prudence and prestige might require that the question should be left open and undecided for the present by at least one political organisation in the country, and if it is so left, there need be no warfare between that body and those nationalists who are avowedly in favour of acceptance of office, nor need the latter insist on forcing the hands of the former to arrive at an immediate decision. There is enough time during which this matter can be decided in each province according to circumstances which prevail there. One section need not call the other section of office-seekers, and the latter need not call the former a section of die-hards who can think logically consistently and coherently. Both should approach each other in a spirit to understand.

RETRENCHED WORKERS ON NIZAM'S RLY.

Agent Gives Assurance Of Absorption In R. M. T. Service

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 9.

Reviewing the position caused by the recent retrenchment Mr. Giri, President Nizam's State Railway Union at a meeting held yesterday evening explained that the Agent was requested to absorb the retrenched men in the Road Mechanical Transportation Branch and replied that he would be prepared to consider applications from suitable men for posts of conductors, drivers and cleaners. Any alleged case of victimisation the Agent was prepared to review.

In an exclusive interview, Mr. Giri said he arrived at Secunderabad on the 8th and immediately interviewed Mr. Maflin, Agent, Nizam's State Railway and Mr. Loyed Jones, Managing Director, Railway Board reretrenchment and placed before them the alternative suggestions which might help the absorption of workers.

He suggested as one of the measures the absorption of workers in the R. M · T. Service. Mr. Giri is expected to stay here for two days in order to study the situation.

ALL-INDIA HINDU YOUTH CONFERENCE

It is proposed to hold the second All-India Hindu Youth Conference at Lahore on 10th, 11th and 12th January 1936. Shriyut Babu Ramanand Chatterjee, the illustrious editor of the "Modern Review", Calcutta, whose services to India are too well known to need any enumeration, has kindly consented to preside.

The Conference is being organized under the direct guidance of, and inspiration from Bhai Parmanand, M.L.A. In addition to this, Mahatma. Hans Raj, Raja Narendra Nath, Sir Gokul Chand Narang and Rai Bahadur L. Mukund Lal Puri have blessed the Conference, and have promised their invaluable advice and support. Such Hindu leaders as Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Moonje, Baba Sawarkar, Mr. Aney Mr. Kelkar and the Rev. Ottama have written encouragingly, and are expected to attend.

Thus the Conference will be of a highly representative character, which will be further enhanced by the large number of delegates we expect from all over India. Most of the Hindu Youth organizations, to which we have written, have expressed (their delight at it, and have promised their full and ungrduging co-operation.

The Conference is being held to review the political situation in the country at the present moment, and to voice the disabilities from which the Hindus would suffer under the coming Reforms. The Communal Award, for instance, which has hit the Hindus so hard, will naturally come in for discussion, and ways and means will be devised to fight it as well as to redress other grievances of the Hindus.

Digambar Jain Mahasabha

(From A Correspondent).
INDORE, Nov. 9.

The All-India Digamber Jain Mahasabha's 40th session will be held at Indore on November 15 and 16 on the occasion of Sir Hukumchand's Diamond Jubilee.

Baroda.—Sir Hormasjee N. Mehta, a prominent merchant of Bombay, has donated Rs. 10 000 to the Diamond Jubilee Fund.

PRE-CONVERSION OBSEQUIES

Nasik Harijans Burn Hindu Books

NASIK, Nov. 9.

To symbolise their decision to leave the Hindu fold, 800 Depressed Class youths from villages in the Nasik District met in conference last night at Nasik Road and performed obsequies to Hinduism by burning Manu Smriti and other Hindu sacred books upholding untouchability.

The Conference was organised by the Nasik District Depressed Class Youth League.

Several speakers addressed the gathering in which a number of Muslims were also present to watch the proceedings. Feeling ran high when speaker after speaker enumerated "the atrocities perpetrated by caste Hindus" on the Depressed Classes and condemned the Hindu Shastras sanctioning untouchability. Angry shouts from the solid opposition greeted the suggestion of a solitary youth who pleaded that as they had not yet settled which religion they should embrace, it was not necessary for them to perform the last rites of Hinduism. He was told that the Harijans had decided to leave the Hindu fold which was enough and the youths should bravely implement that decision. The pyre was prepared into which books, one after another were ceremoniously thrown to the accompaniment of funeral orations, detailing the offending passages in books.

A resolution was also passed asking the Harijans not to participate in Hindu Jatras, not to visit Hindu holy places, not to give money to Hindu priests and not to observe Hindu festivities.

It was also announced that the Temple Entry Satyagraha and the Agitation Committee was dissolved forthwith.

A meeting of the Nasik City Harijans was held under the presidency of Mr. Gaikwad in which resolutions were passed calling off the Ramrath procession agitation and Temple Entry Satyagraha.

Control Of Sales Of British Coal

RUGBY, Nov. 7.

A joint meeting of the miners' officials and colliery owners' representatives was held recently at which explanations were given of the principles of the system of a central organisation for the complete and effective control of the sale of coal which owners have agreed with the Government to establish. The owners will keep the miners' representatives fully informed of the progress of the schemes. The wages claim was not discussed at the meeting.—B. O. W.

Brabourne Greets Gloucester

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The following telegrams have been exchanged between His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester and His Excellency the Governor on the occasion of His Royal Highness's marriage.

From His Excellency the Governor, dated 6th November, 1935:—

"On the occasion of the marriage of Your Royal Highness, I beg most respectfully to tender the sincere congratulations of the Government and peoples of the Bombay Presidency, and to wish you and Her Royal Highness all possible happiness in the future."

From His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, dated 6th November, 1935:—

"The Duchess and I sincerely thank the Government and peoples of the Bombay Presidency for their good wishes which we greatly appreciate".

Oxenham's Deadly Bowling At Jamnagar

HOME TEAM OUT FOR 158

Manilal Defies Bowling And Scores 42 In Bright Style

Winning the toss, the Jamnagar XI batted first on Saturday in a two-day's match against the Patiala's Australian Team.

Amarsingh, Jamnagar's star-player, could not play due to illness and was replaced by Wensley, the Sussex professional, who has been brought by the Jam Saheb from England.

MANILAL'S DASHING GAME.

Manilal Oghadshanker played a dashing game for the home team, scoring 42, including seven fours. Oxenham was again formidable with the ball, claiming 5 wickets for 32.

The Jamnagar XI were all out for 158.

The Aussies opened disastrously, Wendell Bill being out for nil.

At the end of the day's play the Aussies had made 133 for 5 wickets.

SCORES (1 INNINGS)

Jamnagar XI	... ...	*158*
Aussies	*(For 5 Wickets)* ...	*133*

LOVE OUT FOR DUCK

(From Our Special Correspondent)

JAMNAGAR, November 9.

The Australians touring team commenced their two-day match against the Jamnagar XI here this morning.

Amarsingh, the star player of Jamnagar, was again prevented by indisposition from playing and Wensley, the Sussex professional who has been brought from England as a coach by the Jamsahib and who arrived only yesterday with the Maharaja's party, was pressed into service to play against the tourists. The latter dropped Ryder, Hendry, Leather and Alexander.

Teams

AUSSIES.

Macartney (Captain); Allsopp, Oxenham, Mar, Wendell Bill, Love, Ellis, Bryant, Morrisby, Nagel, and Ironmonger.

JAMNAGAR.

Colah (Captain), Rajkumar Indravijay Sinhji, Rajkumar Yadavendras Sinhji, Rajkumar Sumersinhji, Dr. Gurtu, Wessley, Chamanlal Oghadshanker, and Manilal Oghadshanker, Vinoo Mankad, Ramji and Meherhomji (wicket keeper).

A fiery sun beat down the cloudless sky made the conditions uncomfortable alike to players and spectators, who numbered about a thousand.

Macartney lost the toss and Jamnagar began their innings with Dr. Gurtu and Meherhomji who faced Nagel and Oxenham.

Meherhomji, as flashily brilliant as ever, hit 4 fours off Nagel in quick succession and was taken out l.b.w. to Oxenham for 21 (28—1—21).

Gurtu was bowled by Nagel at 37 for 15 and the brothers Manilal and Chamanlal Oghadshanker came together for the third wicket.

NAGEL EXPENSIVE

Nagel was expensive, his first eight over yielding 39 runs but Oxenham was exceedingly difficult to score, his analysis at the end of his first spell being 10|4|14|1.

At 62 Macartney bowled one over to enable Ironmonger to cross over from the pavillion end but both the Oghadshankar brothers showed no inclination to give up their cautious method. Manilal, however, made frequent use of a beautiful shot through covers which was executed with such accuracy and timing that twice he beat both Oxenham and Macartney to reach the boundary. In half an hour he had hit 5 fours though doing little other scoring. A misunderstanding on a hasty call cost Chamanlal his wicket, the anticipation of Allsopp proving much too superior to that of India's pair (82|3|16).

MANILAL OUT.

Manilal was joined by Wensley and the Indian greeted his new partner by swiping Mair's first ball to leg-boundary and Frank Tarrant, leg umpire, had to duck in extra quick time to avoid being knocked down by the hit. Wensley met the slow bowlers yards out of the crease and was also favoured by luck when Love, with the sun full in his eye, dropped him at deep mid-off. Manilal again brilliantly pulled Ironmonger to boundary this being his seventh hit for four in just over an hour.

Hundred of the innings was signalled in 115 minutes. On the last ball before lunch, Manilal jumped out to Macartney and gave an easy catch to Morrisby at mid-off. He had batted tenaciously and with great judgment and except for a catch when 10, which Mair dropped, his innings had been faultless. Lunch was then taken with the score 104 for 4.

The remaining six Jamnagar wickets fell for 54 runs in an hour after resumption. Wensely was again dropped by Love at mid-off this being his second life but Indravijayasinghji was out l.b.w before scoring. Colah could never shake off his timidity and produce his real strokes and eventually tapped one back to Ironmonger but Prince Yadavendrasinhji gave a pretty display and was unbeaten at the end with 14.

Oxenham whose figures after lunch were 8|4|10|4 captured the next three wickets in three overs. Jamnagar innings which lasted exactly three hours ended at 3-10.

AUSSIES' INNINGS

The Australians commenced their innings at 3-25 with Wendellbill and Love. The latter had not opened his account when Meherhomji snapped him up behind the wickets off Gurtu (8|1|0). Allsopp was the next man in.

ALLSOPP'S QUICK SCORING.

Allsopp quickly left Wendell Bill behind and collected runs very quickly with powerful boundary strokes on both sides of the wicket. Allsopp who is reputed to be the hitter of the team gave enough indication in his innings to-day to stamp him as one of the most dangerous batsmen of the present touring side. At tea, Wendell Bill and Allsopp were not out with 20 and 24 respectively with score at 44 for one wicket.

On resumption Wendellbill carefully dug himself in scoring mostly with a deft turn to leg but Allsopp and Morrisby were both out to Gurtu, the latter's figures at the fall of the third wicket being 3 for 25. Shortly afterwards Gurtu retired with a sprained thigh muscle. Meherhomji kept the wicket very well allowing no byes so far and catching two batsmen. At end of an hour's play the Australians had scored 60 for 3 wickets.

VINOO'S BAD LUCK

Then came Macartney. Vinoo, a young Collegian, coming on in place of Gurtu had chance of catching and bowling Macartney before latter had scored but after nearly holding hot catch, he put the ball on the ground. The crowd who wanted to see Macartney batting did not, however, really regret this and Macartney did not disappoint them.

His dancing feet and characteristic dipping of right shoulder to get maximum of timing power in his drives, were in conformity with his reputation as the Wizard. When he jumps to the pitch of the ball for his drive, it appears as if he is going to hit upward, but the ball shoots forward from the blade at a tremendous speed, and unless it goes straight to the fielder, it goes for a four.

WENDER BILL BOWLED.

Macartney has not been keeping particularly well recently and does not seem to have touched his real form yet. Wender Bill was bowled off his pads by Vinoo. He scored 47 out of 95, and hit six times to the boundary (95—4—47).

His innings was colourless though without blemish. Nagel was out in exactly the same manner, playing on to Vinoo (119—5—13).

At the close of the play, Macartney and Oxenham were not-out with 34 and 5 respectively to their credit with the score standing at 133 runs for the loss of 5 wickets.

JAMNAGAR XI (1st Innings)

Meherhomji l.b.w., b Oxenham	21
Gurtu b Negel	15
Chamanlal (run out)	16
Manilal c Morrisby, b Macartney	42
Ellis b Ironmonger	26
Rajkumar Indravijaysinji l.b.w. Oxenham	0
Colah c and b Ironmonger	12
Rajkumar Yadavendrasinji (not out)	14
Vinoo b Oxenham	1
Rajkumar Samarsinji l.b.w, b Oxenham	0
Ramji l.b.w., b Oxenham	1
Extras	10
Total	158

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nagel	10	0	49	1
Oxenham	17.5	8	32	5
Ironmonger	14	5	36	2
Macartney	4	2	4	1
Mair	10	1	27	1

AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings.)

Wenderbi, b Vinoo	47
Love, c Meherhomji, b Gurtu.	0
Allsopp, c Meherhomji, b Gurtu	33
Morrisby, c Meherhomji, b Gurtu	0
Macartney (not out)	34
Nagel, b Vinoo	13
Oxenham (not out)	5
Extra	1
Total (for 5 wickets.)	133

M. C. C. v. SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ADELAIDE, Nov. 9.

The following are the closing scores in the match between the M.C.C. and South Australia which commenced on Nov. 8:—

M.C.C. 371 (Waite 5 for 42 including Hattrick, his victims being Lyttleton Baxter and Read). South Australia 200 for five. Bradman lbw bowled Sims 15 Badcock 45).

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Agents wanted in unrepresented towns.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

The Quadrangular Prospects

(BY J. C. MAITRA)

Pataudi Not To Play

Since I wrote last week, I have learnt on very good authority that the Nawab of Pataudi is not going to participate in the Quadrangu'ar as he has not been in fighting trim for sometime. Then the position of Syed Wazir Ali as Captain of the Mahomedan Team is assured. Needless to mention the Nawab's absence will appreciably weaken the batting strength of the Muslims, combined as it is with that of Dilawar Hussein. Nonetheless, their chances of retaining the championship are fairly bright.

All-India Captaincy Still Open!

I have learnt also from the same source that Pataudi has not been selected to lead the all-India side against the Australians for the same reason. The question is still an open one. Dr. Homi Kanga, Nawab of Pataudi and Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram consisting the All-India Selection Committee have been entrusted with the task of appointing the Captain along with the team. Most probably they would pick out the fittest man from the Quadrangular leaders. I should not however be at all surprised if C. K. Nayudu is re-appointed in the position. I am sure the campaign that has been carried on against him ever since he led India against the M.C.C. has taught him that Indian players prefer a Captain of the type of Arthur Gilligan than a Jardine. He must, therefore, try to reach that ideal.

A Strange Argument

On Friday morning I read some silly stuff from the pen of "A Selector" in the "Bombay Chronicle" in regard to the choice of a captain for the Hindus. This wiseacre writes,—"The question of captainship is a very debatable question for the selectors of the Hindu Team. I am told lot of time was wasted by Messrs Dongre and Jai last year to find out the cause of the dispute between Major Nayudu and Amarsingh but nothing is known so far. The selectors, therefore, with the available information at hand and the various possibilities, found out a way to preserve the morale of the team and selected an outsider to lead the team. The same question would come up again and the selectors will be well-advised to select a local man to lead the team."

Select The Best Man

The argument advanced by this "Selector" against the appointment of Nayudu as captain is as absurd as ridiculous. Does he seriously suggest that because there is a certain amount of strained feeling between two players, one of them should not be selected captain, although he is the fittest man for the job? I am afraid the "Selector's" partiality for somebody has run away with his discretion. The proper thing for the Selection Committee would be to select the best man and tell the disgruntled one to keep his quarrel at home and play the game on the field. If the Hindu selectors had done this, instead of pampering their favourite, the Hindus might have won the championship last year.

Parsi Captaincy

The captaincy of the Parsis is also in an uncertain state. The re-appointment of Homi Vajifdar, who has failed again and again as a skipper, does not find favour generally. Now that Bahadur Kapadia, their old captain, has returned to the field, it is very likely that he would be re-appointed to the position. I understand, however, that Bahadur does not like to be bothered with this kind of duty. He is gradually coming up to his old form behind the wickets, which he left three years ago. Those who saw him performing at Delhi the other day assure me that he was very much like his old self. In view of the England tour next year, I believe he wants to put his whole soul in the particular department he loves. In that case, the mantle of captaincy should fall naturally on Homi Contractor. The Parsi Gymkhana skipper has proved his ability and amiability to all ere this and his selection should receive general approval.

No Match For Hindus

The Parsis were still suffering from paucity of promising colts. Their old hands are more or less out of form. Notwithstanding, they will have to rely mainly on them . Besides those mentioned above, they have requisitioned the services of Jamshedji, Havewalla, Marshall, Palsetia, Palia, Fali Kapadia, Colah, Meherhomji, F. K. Nariman, Nagarwalla, Dadyseth, Khot and Jal Wadia. It is hardly necessary for me to point out that a team selected from the players will not at all be strong enough to lower the colours of the Hindus whom they will meet first.

A Grand Substitute

It is, indeed, a matter of great pity that when two of the participating communities, the Parsis and Europeans, do not come up to the strength and standard of the other communities, the Mahomedans and Hindus, this form of tournament should be persisted in. It is more than likely that two of the three matches would be mere wash-outs. What enjoyment or pleasure the participants and spectators wou'd derive from them I cannot fathom. Would it not be a thousand times more attractive and entertaining if a tournament between the four zones, North, East, South and West as delineated by the Board of Control, was played here either on the league or knock-out system? Its importance as a national solidifier is beyond our computation. I hope those who have the real interest for National advancement at heart would work for the attainment of this objective ere long.

European Team

What the composition of the European team would be it is impossible to visualise at this stage. As usual, they expect a large contingent from up-country. If it does not turn up, they will fill up the vacancies from local talents. There are no professionals to help them now, and amateur county players are few and far between. A. L. Hosie and G. E. Abell who shined well in England this year will not be available. I believe Mackinnon, the Bombay Gymkhana skipper will lead the side again. Isn't it a pity that the Europeans who are in such a weak condition, do not take the assistance of the other communities who are not participating in the Quadrangu'ar and make their combination really strong? There are plenty of good cricketers in this city and outside who would be too pleased to help them. It is not yet too late in the day to shake off prejudice and open a new leaf in the history of Quadrangular Cricket in Bombay. Will the Europeans do it?

ALL-GUJARAT TEAM

To Meet "Aussies" In Ahmedabad

In order to select an All-Gujarat Team, the Selection Committee of the Gujarat Cricket Association arranged two trial matches in Baroda. Selected players from Rander, Baroda, Nadiad and Ahmedabad participated in the trial matches.

The following All-Gujarat Team is selected to play against His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala's Australian Team on 12th and 13th November, 1935, on the College Ground in Ahmedabad:—

(1) Mr. A. U. Botavala (Capt.)
(2) Mr. S. R. Godambe.
(3) Prof. S. S. Joshi.
(4) Mr. Noor Mohmad.
(5) Mr. Harkant Desai.
(6) Mr. E. Hans.
(7) Mr J. M. Sahana.
(8) Mr. M L. Prajapati.
(9) Mr. M. Surti.
(10) Mr. Yakub Sheikh.
(11) Mr. Batasi.

RESERVES:

(1) Mr. C G Patel.
(2) Mr. E. Alloo
(3) Mr. W. Ansari.

A London message says: The appointments of Major-General Sir H. B. D. Baird to be Colonel of the 4th battalion 5th Mahratta Light Infantry and Major-General A. M. Mills, Colonel of the 4th Prince of Wales Gurkha Rifles have been gazetted.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL TENNIS FIXTURES

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Lawn Tennis Association writes:—

The list of Tournament dates for Clubs affiliated to the above association as sanctioned by the Bombay Provincial Lawn Tennis Association at the Council meeting held on the 5th November:—

Y.M.C.A. Central Branch, Bombay 12 Dec. to 22 Dec. 1935.

Shri Chintmanrao Gymkhana, Budhgaon 22 Dec. to 26 Dec. 1935.

Sayaji Vihar Club, Baroda 23 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1935.

Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 1st half X'mas holidays.

P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona 2nd half X'mas holidays.

Bandra Club, Bandra 2 Jan. to 9 Jan. 1936.

Gujerat Club, Ahmedabad 11 to 18 Jan. 1936.

Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, Bombay 11 to 18 Jan. 1936.

Military Accounts Recreation Club, Poona 15 to 25 Jan. 1936.

Parsee Gymkhana, Bombay 19 to 29 Jan. 1936.

P.J. Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay (Hard Court Championships) 20 Jan. to 8 Feb 1936.

Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay (Western India Championships) 10 to 17 Feb. 1936.

Al'-Ahmedabad Tennis and Badminton Association, Ahmedabad 10 to 29 Feb. 1936.

Karachi Parsi Institute, Karachi 20 to 29 Feb. 1936.

Willingdon Tournament, Porebander 1 March to 8 March 1936.

Bandra Gymkhana, Bandra 3 April to 13 April 1936.

Dharwar Open Tennis Tournament, Dharwar 15 to 25 April '36.

Shri Maharani Laxmi Gymkhana, Kolhapur April 26 to May 6, 1936.

Union Club, Belgaum 7 May to 16 May 1936.

Matheran Gymkhana, Matheran 16 to 23 May 1936.

RACEOWNER WHO BUYS LOSERS

Seven racehorses, once valued at £10,000, have been bought for less than £500 by Mr. L. Nidditch, a young London business man. His hobby is to buy up racehorses which all the experts believe to be failures.

"Tuppence," one of the most famous of all flops, cost him £250. A few weeks ago he bought "Winged Warfare" for forty-two guineas it turned out his first winner. Mr. Iidditch is not affected by the various superstitions that attach themselves to "losers," and refuses even to change the names of his unlucky mounts. "They must win under their own names," he says, "or go on losing."

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MATRIC COACHING CLASS

In spite of the low percentage (about 36 per cent) of the general University result, the result of the class is CENT PER CENT this year.

For particulars see the undersigned,

S. W. PHANSE,
Haji Ismail Charity Trust Building,
Cow Lane, Kandewadi,
Bombay 4.

F.Y.A. & Inter Arts and Science Mathematics Class begins from 15th Nov. 1935

NEW YORK COTTON 8 POINTS UP

Increased Speculative Interest And Broadening Demand

BULLION QUIET AND GRAINS EASY

BOMBAY, Nov 9

On Saturday cross rates ruled very steady.

GOOD TONE IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton displayed increased speculative interest following broadening demand from local and foreign interest. The closing tone was good.

BULLION QUIET

London gold and silver ruled quiet.

GRAINS EASY

Wheat and Linseed were easy. Jute and rubber were dull.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

The London Stock Exchange was closed. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936)

	New York, Nov 9
Previous closing	11.17
To-day's opening	11.27
Difference	+.10
To-day's closing	11.25
Difference	+08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936)

	Liverpool, Nov 9
Previous closing	6.26
To-day's opening	6.28
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.28
Difference	+02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 221

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov 9

Cotton displayed increased speculative interest following broadening of demand from local and foreign interests. With recent weather statistics showing persistent unfavourable conditions the crop has suffered considerably resulting in the lowering of estimates.

Trading in March commenced at 11.27 i.e. 10 points higher than previous closing. Prices improved on higher Liverpool advices and Wall Street and speculative buying but thereafter prices fell under some hedge selling and liquidation with March declining to 11.21. At this point renewed speculative and foreign buying set in and March again rose and closed at 11.25 with a rise of 8 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov 9

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (11.20/11.19) 11.41/11.40
January (11.15/11.14) 11.39/11.38
March (11.06/11.05) 11.27/11.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 9

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American December (6.22) 6.33
American January (6.19) 6.29
Egyptian November (9.07) 0.10
Egyptian January (8.77) 8.80

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 9

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved between Rs. 221-4 and Rs. 220 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 221 with New York closing futures 8 points up.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Nov 9
Previous closing	4.92 1/2
To-day's opening	4.92 3/4
To-day's closing	4.92 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Nov 9
Previous closing	4.92 9/16
To-day's opening	4.92 1/2
To-day's closing	4.92 11/16
Difference	+.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

	London, Nov 9
Previous closing	74.76
To-day's opening	74.75
To-day's closing	74.79
Difference	+.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 9

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92 1/2 and then fell to 4.92 7/16 thereafter again rising to 4.92 11/16.

Franc opened at 74.75 and then improved to 74.79 with a fairly steady tendency.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 9

The market was steady

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 5/16d.	29 5/16d.
Forward	29 3/16d.	29 1/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 9

Gold per ounce (£7-1-5) £7-1-3 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov 9

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 7/8 per cent) 3/4 to 7/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Nov 9 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.64 1/8) 5.64 1/2
New York on Bombay (37.21) 37.25
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/2) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan (60.68) 60.65
London on Shanghai (1-2 9/16) 1-2 9/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov 9

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December at 73 3/8 and March 69 3/8. The market was inactive with very little doing in the absence of any important advices from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov 9

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.96 1/8. Prices eased under liquidation and poor outside demand following favourable crop advices from abroad.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Nov 9

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£230 1/2 buyers £233 sellers. Firm) closed
Linseed (£18 1/4 buyers £18 5/16 sellers. Steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£39 3/4 to £40 1/4) closed
Glasgow Iron (£70) closed

JUTE.

New Crop November December (£19 3/4 paid and value) £19 1/2 paid and sellers
Dunlop October November (£24) £24
Lightning October November (£22 1/4) £22 1/4

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-11 1/4) 1-11 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8 1/4) 1-8 1/4

RUBBER.

Spot (6 1/2 paid and sellers) 6 7/16 paid and sellers
January March (6 5/8 paid and value) 6 9/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay November December (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta November-December (£12 7/16 sellers) £12 7/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata November (£10 sellers) £10 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal November (£13 1/8 sellers) £12 7/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Bombay, Nov 9 Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 1 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 2 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 2 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 2 0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 2 0
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 1 9
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 1 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Nov 9 Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 11 6
Wheat May	4 10 6
Linseed May	7 1 9

The tone was quiet

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 9

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov 9

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 58 1/4) dol 57 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 21 1/2) dol 20 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 47 1/2) dol 46 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 108) unquoted.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov 9

Silver opened quiet but steady at Rs. 66/4, 66/5 and 66/9. The market later displayed firmness on increased speculative buying and covering demand and closed steady at Rs. 66/12, 66/13 and 67/1.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15, 34/15 and 34/15. The market was quiet and featureless in the absence of good advices from abroad while foreign exchanges also showed very little change. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/15, 34/15 and 34/15.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Teas Dull And Coals Neglected

CALCUTTA, Nov 9

Jutes ruled steady and unchanged. Only a limited turnover took place. Coals were neglected. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous section was featureless. Government securities were firm. The following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: Three per cent Government Paper 83/7; three and a half per cent Government paper 94/3; three per cent New Loan 1951/54 98/13; four per cent Loan 1960/70 109/4 small lot.

Banks: Reserve Bank 124/4

Railway: Dehri Rohtas 9/12

Cottons: Dunbar ordy 118; Kesoram pref 119; New Victoria ordy 1/9

Coals: New Manbhoom 61; Standard 32/6

Jutes: Alliance 260; Anglo India 394 small lot; Bally 177; Barnagore 127; Budge Budge 255/8 small lots; Champdany 157 small lot; Clive 25/2 small lots; Howrah 46/9; Hukumchand pref 108; Kamarhatty 472; Kanknarrah 397; Lansdowne 130/8; Orient 166 small lot; National 21/10

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 8; Bengal Telephone pref 14/4; Bengaliron 3/11; Indian Iron and Steel 8/14; Associated Hotel pref 85/8; B I Corporation ordy 3/11; Indian Rubber Manufg 17; Indian Cables 5; British Ceylon Corporation 9; Titaghur Paper ordy 23 small lot

Sugars: Basti 210; Samastipur 9 small lot.

Teas: Gielle pref 108; Tezpore ordy 9/10

Rubbers: Kompas 1.95 cts; Parit Perak 2.55 cts; Pajam 1.00 cts; Tapah 1.90 cts.—A. P.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Little Change

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov 9

MONEY MARKET: Little change was noticeable either in short loan or discount markets apart from a slight setback in the average rate at which treasury bills were allotted but some interesting features were witnessed in other directions.

Clearing banks' deposits for October reached the high record figure 2035 million sterling while the latest bank of England statement revealed notes in circulation expanded by over 2 1/4 million to 402 million this continued expansion being responsible for the central institution making further purchase of gold valued at 795 thousand sterling.

Wall Street opened irregular operators exercising caution in view of the extended week-end.

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BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Following a rise of 16 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 219/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 218/12 on realising. Later on there was active buying by professional operators and prices advanced to Rs. 220/4. The undertone of the market was good.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but opened steady at a rise of 2 points In the local market prices improved to Rs. 220/8 for Broach A/M delivery. Later on prices advanced to Rs. 221 but profit taking checked the rise and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 220/8
Oomra D/J Rs. 203/12
Oomra March Rs. 202/12
Bengal D/J Rs. 154/8
Bengal March Rs. 154

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

C. P. 1 Fine	224/226
C. P. 2 Fine	216/218
Arvi Fine	...
Ellichpur Fine	216/218
Berar Fine	216/218
Khandesh Fine	213/215
Jalna/Sailu Fine	213/215
Burwah Sanavad Fine	215/218
Broach Fine	239/244
Punjab/American	229/234
Cambodia	289/294
Cambodia 2nd crop	259/261
Compta Good	264/269
Westerns	249/254
Kampala	359/351

ARMISTICE DAY

All American markets will reain closed on Monday the 11th inst. being "Armistice Day."

Busoga	357
Jinja	347
New Manza	329

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Nov 9

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	72	7,670
Central India	141	14,083
Barsi and Nagar	526	6,802
Hyderabad Gaorani	49	1,106
Berar	93	5,789
Central Provinces	324	3,231
Total Oomras	1,210	38,681
Dholera	66	6,677
N W Provinces	1	7,801
Rajputana	246	14,553
Sind-Punjab	614	26,963
Broach	...	2,985
Coompta and Dharwar	...	3,438
Westerns Northerns	78	5,178
Cocanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	257	3,890
Persian	...	5
American	...	2,913
Egyptian and African	1,630	40,825
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	293
Total	4,102	154,241

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 7th Nov

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	2,924	55,706
Japan and China	1,118	127,020
Coast Ports	344	4,454
Up-country by Rail	...	34,923
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	13,596
Total	4,386	235,790

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 8-11-35	3687000	2444000
Receipts yesterday 8-11-35	67000	35000
Exports to date 8-11-35	1614000	1483000
Stock at Ports 1-11-35	2778000	3162000
Stock at Interior Towns 1-11-35	253000	1879000
Stock at Liverpool 1-11-35	460000	937000
Visible Supply 1-11-35	7345000	8480000
Quantity in sight 1-11-35	6035000	3956800
Quantity out of sight 1-11-35	3030000	2507000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 9.

The local silver market opened quiet to-day at Rs. 66/6 but soon advanced to Rs. 66/14 on active buying and covering influenced by reports on embargo on exports of silver. The gold market was quiet but steady. It is reported that stocks of silver are low at Shanghai and no dollars will be allowed to export.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	66	12	6
Kartak delivery	66	13	0
Magsar delivery	67	0	6
Ready gold	34	14	9
Kartak delivery	34	14	9
Magsar delivery	34	14	6

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Bar gold valued at Rs. 64,30,770 was exported from Bombay for Europe and America during the week ended to-day.

Total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,51,35,24,989.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Nov. 9.

The local Share Bazar remained closed to-day and will also remain close on Monday for settlement purposes.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 7th November	4,110
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	150,139
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	117,610
Increase	32,529

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 216 1/4; Highest 217; Lowest 216 1/4; Closing 217

Oomra D/J. Op. 199 3/4; Highest 200 3/4; Lowest 199 3/4; Closing 200

Oomra March Op. 196 1/2; Highest 197; Lowest 196 1/4; Closing 197.

Bengal D/J. Op 151; Highest 151 3/4; Lowest 151; Closing 151 1/2.

Bengal March Op. 150 1/2; Highest 151 1/4; Lowest 150 1/2; Closing 151

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 21.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-11-35) Rs. 5 1/2.

NIGHT MARKET.

Before Bureau.—

Broach A/M. Op. 216 1/4; Highest 216 3/4; Lowest 216 1/4; Closing 216 1/4

After Bureau.—

Op 219: Highest 219 1/2; Lowest 218; Closing 219 1/2.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

December 164 January 162 March 166 May 163 July 160 at Cross Rate 4.92 1/2

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1936 218 8—Liverpool May 1936 6.23 Rs. 52 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1936 218/8—New York May 11.16 Rs. 33 at Cross Rate 4.92 1/2.

Indian Cotton Prices To Be Maintained

Messrs. Breul and Co. in their report state that the reduction in the crop estimate coupled with the ease with which the crop is being marketed, compels us to think well of the market and we have no hesitation in recommending purchases now and on all temporary setbacks. For the present our bullish enthusiasm is restricted to the American markets as we doubt whether the Indian crop can be marketed at the existing parity with other growths; at the same time we feel convinced that early arrivals of our crop will be readily taken care of and that before the full pressure of our crop is felt the American markets will have advanced sufficiently to permit the price of Indian cotton to be maintained.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 8.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotation of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	9
Amer Forn Power Gold D.	67
Amer. Forn. Power 7 per centP	29
Electric Bond Common	18
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	67
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd.	75
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd.	94
Consolidated Gas	33
United Corpn.	7
American Tel. and Tel.	149
Western Union Telg.	68 1/4
Radio Corp.	8
New York Central	22 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	15
Bethelehem Steel	44
United States Steel	46 3/4
American Smelting	58
Int. Nickel of Canada	34
Sun Life of Canada	415
Amr. Celanese	28
Anaconda Copper Mining	21
General Motor	57 3/4
General Electric	38
Goodyear Tyre	23
Socony	12
National Dairy	19
Chase Bank	35
National City Bank	32

Market firm and active. Utilities a feature. General Motors sold in October 130,000 units. Carloadings up 68,000 Total business 3 million.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Agricultural Bureau Reports

Yield per Acre lbs As of 1st November 186.1; As of 1st October 191.5

Production As of 1st November 11,141,000; As of 1st October 11,464,000.

Ginned to 31st October As of 1st November 7,750,000; As of 1st October 4,230,000

The number of bales ginned prior to October 18th, was 6,590,000 bales.

Comparison with previous years:—

Yield per acre lbs 1935/36 186.1; 1934/35 170.9; 1933/34 208.5; 1932/33 173.3.

Production 1935/36 11,141,000; 1934/35 9,636,000; 1933/34 13,047,000; 1932/33 13,001,000.

Ginned to 31st October 1935/36 7,750,000; 1934/35 7,920,000; 1933/34 10,359,000 1932/33 9,247,000.

COTTON TEJI-MANDI

Bombay, Nov. 9.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach AIM.	21	0	0
Teji on Rs. 240	5	8	0
Teji on Rs. 250	4	0	0
Teji on Rs. 275	1	8	0
Mandi on Rs. 200	3	8	0
Mandi on Rs. 190	1	12	0
Mandi on Rs. 175	1	0	0
Monthly	4	10	0
Difference Rs. 2	2	2	0

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Nov. 8.

November	65.90—10
December	65.85+05
March	65.99—18

PATAN MARKETS

Patan, Nov. 8.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mug	1	0	0
Adad	1	8	0
Juvar	0	14	0
Gavar	1	0	0
Gur	1	1	0
Teelseed	3	9	0
Bajri	0	14	0
Math	0	14	0
Choli	1	4	0
Bajri	1	1	0
Val	1	7	0
Tuver	1	7	0
Sarsav	2	14	0
Castorseed	2	6	0

BHAWNAGAR MARKETS

Bhavnagar, Nov. 9.

Groundnut Oil ready Rs. 5/0/6.
Maha Rs. 5/1.
Jotta Re. 0/8/3.
Groundnut January Rs. 2/11/3.
Jotta Re. 0/3/9.
Sutar Magsar Rs. 105/12.
Jotta Rs. 2/8.
Sugar ready Rs. 4/14.
Shipment Rs. 4/2/6 to Rs. 4/3/6.
Corrugate ready Rs. 9/10
Maha Fagan Rs. 9/8.
Khela S.S. Rs. 15/12.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 1

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Nov September
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Oct-Dec 1936
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 272 1/4
Banks selling T T 270 1/4
Banks buying T T 267 1/2
PARIS
Banks selling D D 651
Banks buyin D D 571
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8
JAVA
Banks selling D D 54 1/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 5/8
Banks buying T T 77 3/8
HONGKONG
Banks selling D D 97 1/4 nominal.
SHANGHAI
Banks selling D D 82
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156
BERLIN
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.92 1/2 8th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/5 1/2 9th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 9/16 9th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 9th inst.
Java/London 7.21 9th inst.
London/Paris 74.76 8th inst.
London/Belgium 29.13 1/2 8th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.14 1/2 8th inst
London/Italy 60 65 8th inst
London/Berlin 12.23 1/2 8th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 8th inst.
London/New York 4.92 5/16 8th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.25 1/4 8th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-1-5 1/2 7th inst. £7-1-5 8th inst.
Silver London Ready 29 5/16 7th inst. 29 5/16 8th inst.
Silver London Forward 29 1/8 7th inst 29 3/16 8th inst.
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 7th inst. 65 5/8 8th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 7th inst. 5/8 per cent 8th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent 7th inst. 7/8 per cent 8th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov. 8.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 85
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 96.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59 105
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53 107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55 112
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68 113 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47 115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38 102 7/8
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans New 1/4 Prem.
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 85
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 106 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105.

JALNA MARKET

Jalna, Nov. 8.

Cotton arrivals cart 100 increased arrivals expected after four days. P selling price Rs. 29/4. Cottonseed new Rs. 7/10, Linseed Rs. 15/11/0, Castorseed Rs. 15 Kardi Rs. 11, Tuver Dal Rs. 13/8. Teelseed Rs. 22. Groundnuts Rs. 7/4 to 9. Bajri Rs. 8/4. Kurdi Oil Rs. 37/8. Kardi Cake Rs. 5. Kulthi Rs. 6/6, Adad Rs. 84.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

	Cwts.
Wheat	14,848
Linseed	1,607
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	190
Gingellyseed	255
Poppyseed	82
Groundnuts	7,309
Castorseed	3,268
Rice	28,061
Myrabollams	551
Cottonseed	1,120
Gram	2,196
Joowar	587
Maize	383
Bajree	511
	Tons.
Coal	2,979

Sjt. V. S. Khandekar, President of the Marathi Literary Conference which opened on Saturday at Dadar.

NIEMEYER INQUIRY

Itinerary Likely To Be Restricted To Bombay, Madras And Calcutta

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov 9.

The Government of India is, I understand, confronted with the problem of how to arrange the tour programme of Sir Otto Niemeyr.

Every provincial Government may want him to visit its headquarters for at least two days. If that were done, and travelling time is included, then the two months by which time Sir Otto Niemeyr is to complete his enquiry would be eaten up by these visits, and his report would not be ready in time for presentation to Parliament.

An aeroplane trip is not considered feasible for the reason that, leaving aside whether Sir Otto Niemeyer is air-minded or not, he would not be able to read the papers, and do any work in an aeroplane.

It seems, therefore, that the best plan is to make Sir Otto Niemeyer hear all the evidence in the three centres, viz., Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi

THREE CENTRES

When he lands in Bombay, he may call on the officials of Bombay, Madras and C. P. to talk to him there, while the Punjab, N.W.F.P., Sind and U. P. can be covered in Delhi, and Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa can be heard in Calcutta. I understand that this latter plan will finally be adopted. Provincial Governments who had already been preparing their memoranda have sent them to the Government of India for the Niemeyer enquiry but in view of the fact that they have circularised various bodies now inviting public opinion, Local Governments are reserving right of supplementing their previous statements in the light of what public opinion might say on the subject.

NO ORAL EVIDENCE

It seems that for the complex question like the one prepared to Sir Otto, the idea of much oral evidence is discounted as it is believed that whatever one wishes to say can best be put down on paper. It may be assumed, therefore, that public evidence would not be encouraged.

ORDER ON JOGLEKAR

An order under section 4 of the Bombay Special Powers Act was served on Mr. K. N. Joglekar, a local labour leader, by the Commissioner of Police on Saturday directing him to report himself to the police every day and not to leave Bombay without his permission and not to take part in any subversive movement.

BOMBAY PREPARES FOR CONGRESS JUBILEE

B. P. C. C. Chalks Out Exhaustive Programme

Sir Dinshaw Vacha, President of the Indian National Congress, 1901, and General Secretary of that great National Organisation for nearly twenty years, is expected to preside at the monster meeting that will be organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Congress.

The First Congress was held in Bombay at the G.T. Hostel, at Gowalia Tank, on December 28, fifty years ago, and the Golden Jubilee meeting is expected to be held near the very same place on the very same date with a veteran Congressman, who has been connected with it since its very inception and held an official post since 1896.

Many of the well-known liberal leaders of Bombay, who originally attained fame as Congressmen will be invited to attend the meeting. Among those that are expected to address the gathering are Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. M.R. Jayaker.

At a meeting of the Bombay P. Congress Committee on Saturday, a sum of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned for initial expenditure for the Golden Jubilee Celebrations, which is to last for five days, beginning from December 28.

JUBILEE PROGRAMME.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President of the B.P.C.C. was in the chair and Mr. S.K. Patil, General Secretary, moved for the approval of the House the programme chalked out by the Council of the B.P.C.C.

The programme includes the following items:—

Prabhat Pheries, to be organised by Ward Committees, Flag Hoisting, Processions and Public Meetings, Propaganda by leaflets and posters, Sale of National buttons, Illumination, Special Erochures, Services to Harijans, Cosmopolitan Dinner, Sports, Melas, Exhibition and Kavisammelan.

NO APPEAL FOR FUNDS

In the course of a short speech Mr. Patil said that though the session of the Congress is to be held would be only the 49th, yet the Congress would be completing fifty years of its existence on the 28th of December this year. Though different programmes, might be chalked out by the different Provincial Congress Committees, the local programme had been prepared having in view the present conditions prevailing in the city. Since the Congress had appealed and obtained monies for several funds during the course of the year, it was thought that there should not be a further appeal for funds in connection with the Jubilee celebrations.

Prabhat Pheries would be organised by the Ward Committees on the 28th of December and that was one of the items that had been laid down by the Jubilee Committee of the All-India Congress Committee. The second day the Flag Salutation Ceremony would be held in a maidan. The same evening a monster meeting would be organised, when all those leaders, who have been connected with the Congress sometime or the other will be invited to attend and address the gathering. Sir Dinshaw Vacha, the oldest Congress official living in Bombay would be requested to preside.

JUBILEE SPORTS

The Congress House will be illuminated. The citizens will be asked to illuminate their houses and the Secretary, who had spoken to several merchants, had got their assurance that they would entirely co-operate in making the Jubilee Celebrations a success in this respect. The B. P.C.C. will organise sports and they would most probably invite some of the well-known wrestlers and a wrestling competition would be held.

As for holding an exhibition the officials of the B.P.C.C. were negotiating with another body, and in all probability a big exhibition would be organised under the auspices of the B.P.C.C.

The B.P.C.C. approved of the programme and sanctioned Rs. 1,000 for the initial expenditure.

The B. B. C. C. then approved of the following quota of membership according to the number of members enrolled in each of the seven wards of Bombay. As per the new Constitution, the B. P. C. C. would consist of 21 members instead of 75 as at present. The total membership in Bombay is 17,262.

"A" Ward	.....	1 member.
"B" Ward	.....	2 members.
"C" Ward	.....	6 members.
"D" Ward	.....	4 members.
"E" Ward	.....	2 members.
"F" Ward	.....	2 members.
"G" Ward	.....	4 members.
Total	.....	21 members.

ELECTION DISPUTES PANEL.

The following members were appointed as members of the Elections Disputes Panel:—Mrs. Goshep Captain, Messrs. B. G. Kher, Chotubhai Vakil, Velji Lakhamsy Napoo, Mathradas Tricumji, S. V. Sovani, Shantilal Shah and Govindlal Thakore.

On the motion of Mr. Iswarbhai Patel, the B. P. C. C. agreed to write off an amount of Rs. 10,031 as bad debts. These amounts had been given away during the years 1930, 1931 and 1932 to several persons and had not been accounted for.

SILENCE FOR MARTYRS

A. I. C. C. On Commemoration Of Sacrifices On Jubilee Day

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

A circular issued by the A. I. C. C. Office to-day asks all the Provincial Congress Committees to print Congress Golden Jubilee Flags and arrange to sell them extensively, the cost being within the reach of the poorest villagers. It further asks them to compile the history of those killed or died in the non-violent struggle between 1921 and 1934, as a mark of grateful remembrance, and to make a list along with details of those who underwent imprisonment.

The items of the Jubilee celebrations include prayer or a minute's silence as a mark of respect of the Nation for the martyrs who laid down their lives on the call of the great Indian National Congress.—United Press.

MALAVIYA LEAVES FOR INDORE

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 9.

Accompanied by Rai Bahadur Kanhaiyalal Dave, Ex-Judge of the Allahabad High Court and Mr. Baldenaram Dave, Advocate, Pandit Malaviya passed through Jubbulpore this afternoon "en route" to Indore to preside over the All-India Astrologers and Astronomers Conference there.

Pandit Malaviya still looked very weak and emaciated.—United Press.

MADRAS GIVES LEAD

Italian Restaurant Boycotted

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

Madras City has taken the lead in India in boycotting Italy. This has been observed with regard to an Italian restaurant and provisions store on Mount Road, Madras.

Mr. Silvio, the proprietor, says that owing to the Italo-Abyssinian war, he has lost all his business with the result that there has been a loss of several thousands of rupees to him. He says that his business has to be wound up. Europeans and Indians have completely boycotted his concern.

He remarked that he personally did not appreciate the action and policy of Mussolini towards Abyssinia.

The hatred against Italy is so great that even an ordinary man when purchasing anything makes it sure that the thing which he is purchasing is not of Italian make.

Most of the local papers declare "Abyssinia will prove to be the grave of Fascism."

CHEAPER RURAL CREDIT

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

A great deal of importance is attached in political circles here to the forthcoming discussions by the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of the question of agricultural credit arising out of the Darling Report. The Government is waiting for the Board's recommendation with a view to take action that may be called for, particularly, in the matter of an amendment of the Law on Co-operation which the Central Government may ask the Provincial Governments to amend on uniform lines.

Mr. Darling's Report throws interesting light on the subject. It brings out the fact that the so-called cheap money conditions apply only to big cities and that in the urban and rural areas the rate of interest is not helped. If the Reserve Bank is to justify its title of a "National Bank," then it must organise agricultural credit.

CO-OPERATIVE ACTS TO BE AMENDED.

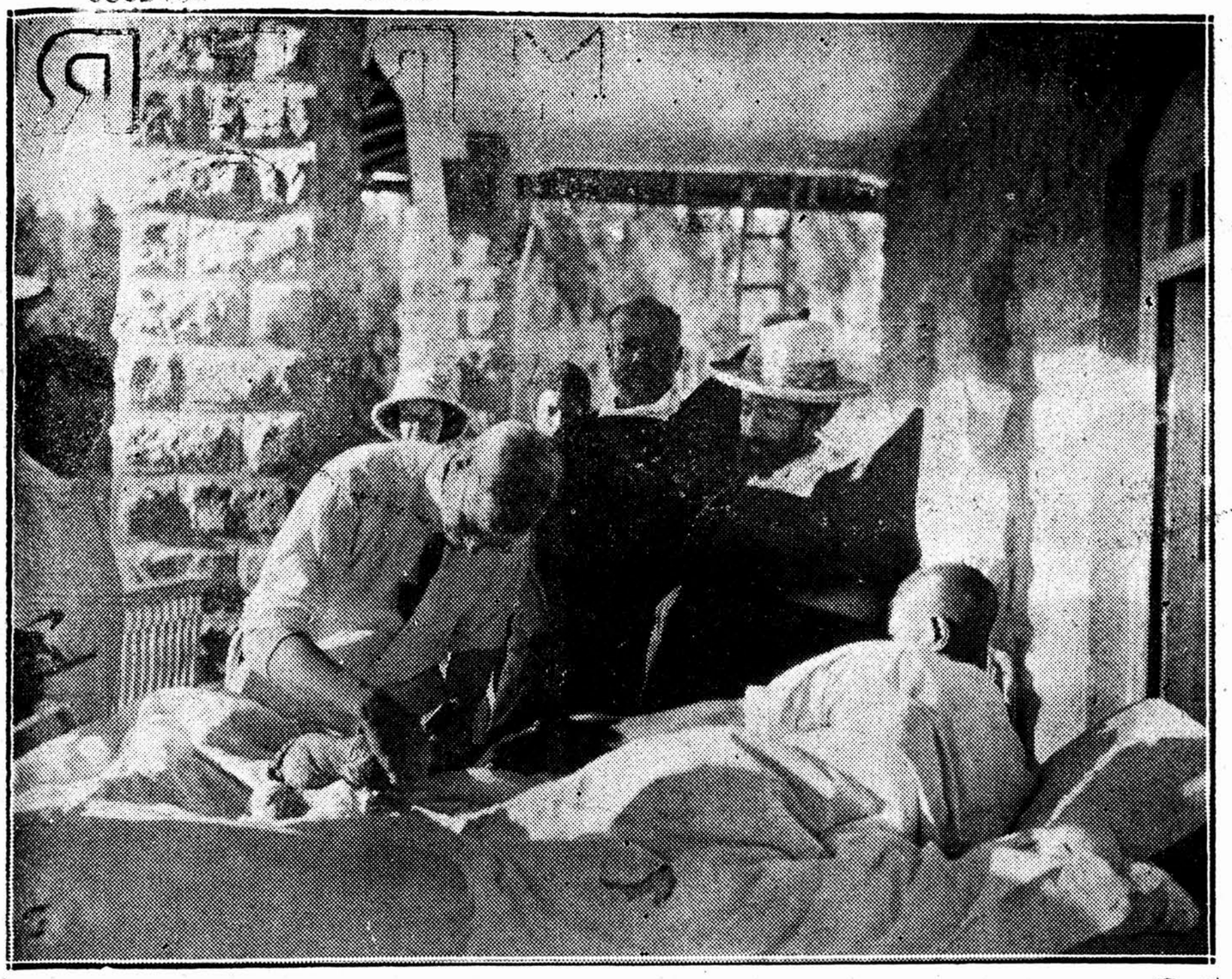
Mr. Darling is expected to show that by amending the Co-operative Banks Act, a proper machinery which would win the confidence of all classes may be created to serve as a channel to feed agricultural credit.

Hitherto the Co-operative Movement has been partly political and partly financial in its objective but it is realised that, as by far the majority of the credit provided in the country is done not by the Scheduled Banks but by indigenous organisations, the latter must be roped into the stream of agricultural credit through the Co-operative machinery.

This problem has not yet been investigated but I understand that the Reserve Bank may appoint a special officer to tour the country and report on the indigenous system of finance and the method of bringing it into closer contact with the Reserve Bank channels.

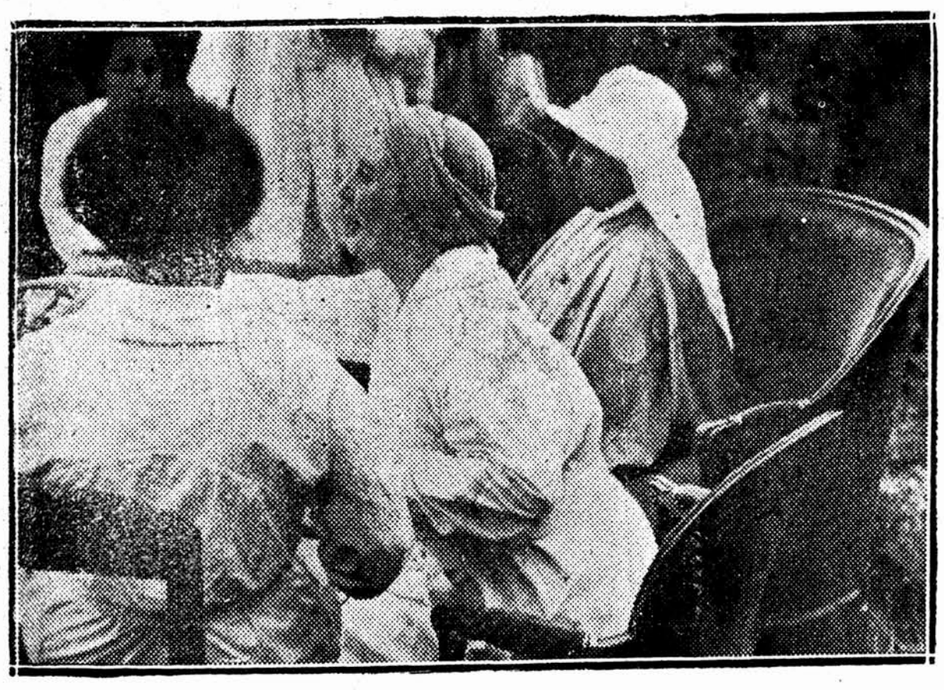
Indeed, political opinion here is strong on the point that the Reserve Bank experiment would be judged successfully mainly by the extent to which it meets the real meets of the country in respect of providing cheap agricultural credit which does not exist at present and by bringing the money channels, which now provide the backbone of agricultural credit, under the influence of the Reserve Bank.

ETHIOPIA'S EMPEROR VISITS HIS SICK SUBJECTS



This picture was made about eight years ago, when Emperor Haille Selassie visited the injured and the ill in Addis Ababa Hospital. The hospital will doubtless be used for those injured in fightlng with Italians, and Selassie will again visit the hospital, this time on a sadder mission.

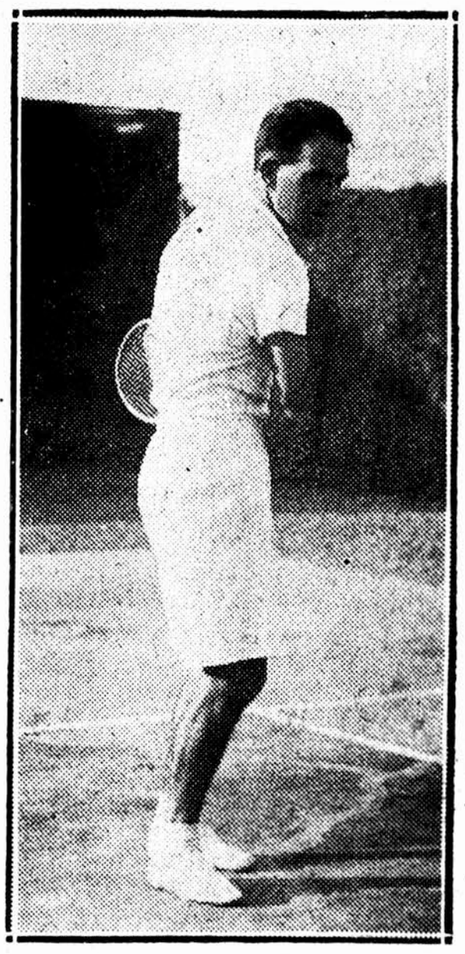
Dejazwach Kassa, greatest of all Ethiopian rifle marksmen, is the son of Ras Kassa, Supreme Commander of all Ethiopian forces on the Northern Front.



Empress of Abyssinia has formed a women's first aid association in Addis Ababa and often assists members to prepare dressings and bandages for use at the front. Photo shows Empress Menen (at end of table) assisting to wind bandages.

A band of "Hitler Youths" arrives at the inauguration ceremony of a new "Inn of Youth" founded by late Field Marshal Hindenburg near Hanover.

Although there have been many male performers of this hazardous act of being fired through mouth of cannon, Miss Bobby Jeanne of the United States happens to be the first woman to dare in imitating her opposite sex.



B. T. Blake, well-known Karachi player, who recently defeated E. V. Bobb, India's No. 1 tennis player in men's singles finals at Bangalore

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